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# arab news

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TODAY IN  
arab news

Tents for the quake-hit  
Prince Talal, special envoy of UNICEF  
and president of AGFUND has praised  
the Kingdom's quick and generous aid to  
the North Yemen earthquake victims and  
announced a UNICEF donation of 1,000  
tents. — Page 2

#### Sahara settlement

Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta has... said that a negotiated  
settlement is likely on the future of Western Sahara. He hinted that contacts have  
been made with Algeria on the issue. —  
Page 4

#### Sri-Lanka emergency

Opposition parties strongly condemn  
the Sri Lanka government's unexpected  
decision to extend the state of emergency  
by another month. — Page 5

#### Filipino discontent

The growing political discontent in the  
Philippines is tinged with increasing criticism  
of the U.S. support to President Marcos —  
Page 9

#### U.S. economy

The U.S. economy is clearly declining  
again after growing by at least small  
amounts for six months. Government officials  
say in a somber year-end assessment —  
Page 14

#### Indian denial

India strongly denies an American  
newspaper's report that New Delhi might  
mount a pre-emptive strike on Pakistan's  
nuclear installations. An official spokesman  
describes the report as "absolute  
rubbish." — Page 16

## 8 El Salvador policemen slain

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador. Dec. 21  
(AP) — Leftist guerrillas killed eight police-  
men and wounded a ninth in an ambush of  
a 15-man national police patrol in  
Usulutan province, nationalized sources said  
Tuesday. The tenth man managed to escape.

The sources, who requested anonymity,  
said the patrol was set Monday to drive off  
rebels from a roadblock they had established  
near Santiago de Maria, 125 kilometers east  
of the capital.

The guerrillas had burned a truck, a bus and  
several private cars there in a continuing  
campaign to disrupt the national transportation  
system, the sources said.

They said the patrol was ambushed on its  
way to the roadblock and a two-hour firefight  
broke out. There were no reports on rebel  
casualties.

An estimated 38,000 persons have died in  
the three-year-old war between the guerrillas  
and the U.S.-supported government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan talked two hours here with  
Secretary of State George Shultz, amid  
reports that the King wanted U.S. pressure  
on Israel before agreeing to participate in  
peace negotiations.

Well-informed analysts said the talk prob-  
ably centered on the possibility that Jordan  
— and perhaps Palestinian representatives —  
would join new Middle East peace talks.

King Hussein and Ronald Reagan are  
almost certain to review that issue later Tues-  
day.

King Hussein in a brief statement saying  
only that he was pleased to have had "con-  
structive discussions" with Shultz.

Reagan's peace plan unveiled on Sept. 1,  
calls for a Jordanian-Palestinian "associa-  
tion" on the West Bank.

But Jordanian sources Monday stressed  
the importance of first getting Israeli Army  
out of Lebanon. They said that would give a

good indication of U.S. influence over Israel.  
They added that Hussein hopes to gain a U.S.  
commitment on long-term Israeli withdrawals  
from other occupied territories before  
committing himself further on peace talks.

The sources also said it was currently out of  
the question that King Hussein speak for the  
Palestine Liberation Organization, despite  
intensive talks with PLO leaders.

But analysts said the king may relate some  
of the views of the PLO leader, Yasser  
Arafat, to Reagan.

Moreover, it was reported that one of the  
main topics of discussion between the two  
heads of state Tuesday would be the selection  
and status of non-PLO Palestinians to  
negotiate alongside — or within — a Jorda-  
nian delegation to any future peace talks.

Philip Habib, Reagan's special envoy to  
the Middle East, is to be present at Tuesday's  
meeting.

He has just returned from Lebanon with an  
Israeli concession. For the first time Sunday,  
Israel dropped its insistence that the talks  
about withdrawing from Lebanon take place  
alternatively in Beirut and occupied  
Jerusalem.

U.S. officials will tell Hussein that  
Reagan's Middle East peace plan may repre-  
sent the monarch's chance to help achieve  
peace in the region.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has  
rejected the Reagan plan, saying Israel will  
never withdraw from the occupied territories.

## Fez plan key to M.E. peace, Zhao says

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP) — Chinese Premier  
Zhai Ziyang Tuesday expressed strong sup-  
port for the Arab League's Fez peace plan as  
a "fair and practical" solution to the Arab-  
Israeli conflict.

Zhai appeared at a news conference with  
President Hosni Mubarak at Kubbeh Palace  
after their first round of talks in Cairo, the  
first leg of Zhao's 10-nation month-long  
Arabian tour.

He said it was up to the Arabs and the  
Palestine Liberation Organization to decide  
their position. "China does not make unwel-  
come and unwanted comments on this issue,"  
he said. But then he added:

"China expressed its support and apprecia-  
tion of the Fez plan, and thought that the Fez  
plan was fair and practical and it constituted  
the foundation for a comprehensive settle-  
ment of the Middle East issue." The Fez plan  
is identical to the one consistent stand held by  
China on this issue."

Adopted at Fez, Morocco, in early Sep-  
tember, the Arab League position calls for a  
Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital  
under the leadership of the PLO.

Zhai requested that reporters ask all their  
Middle East related questions before he  
would speak on the subject. Zhao's remarks  
were translated from Chinese to English.

"Israel must withdraw from the territories  
it has occupied since 1967, and the national  
rights of the Palestinian people must be rec-  
ognized," he said. "It is on this basis that  
the Middle East has the right to independence  
and existence, including of course, Israel." He added that saying coun-  
tries have the right to independence and exis-  
tence was different than recognizing a state.

Repeated attempts by various peace  
delegations to end the 27-month-old war  
have failed, mainly because tough Iranian  
demands were unacceptable to Baghdad.

Responding to Iranian threats, Iraq  
warned Monday "we will be forced to answer  
in kind if the enemy persisted in its acts of  
hostile."

The missile attack on Deuzel and the  
exchange of threats appeared to be adding a  
new tit-for-tat dimension to the war between  
the two states.

An Iranian-backed Iraqi anti-government  
underground group "The Iraqi Mujahideen  
Movement" issued a statement in Tehran  
Friday claiming responsibility for the attack.

Iraq reported to this Friday by blaming  
Iran for the attack and warned that "con-  
tinued bombings of Iraqi border towns and  
the series of acts of crime and subversion  
would be met by whatever legitimate defen-  
sive methods we have."

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## Kin prai , U.N. hel

SANA, Dec. 21 (SPA) — Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) president of Arab Affairs, has commended the efforts of the victims of the Dhamar region, announced a UNICEF initiative to help the victims. The prince paid a visit to the affected areas to inspect the damage caused by the earthquake. The organization working in Yemeni government to explore the possibility of establishing similar one in Yemen.

During his trip, Prince Talal met with Yemeni premier Dr. Abdul Karim Iryani who briefed him on the latest report on the situation. Dr. Iryani said that at least 100 persons have been killed and that the main task now is to clean the area and prevent the spreading of diseases, besides an urgent need for some 4,000 tents to accommodate the displaced people.

Dr. Iryani said that a plan will be put forward for future planning aimed at selecting potential earthquake areas, and the affected areas will be among those that will not be rebuilt again.

Prince Talal established an AGFUND initiative will

hold its next meeting in Kuwait on Dec. 22, at which King Fahd has called for the establishment of a specialized mother and child welfare organ in the Kingdom. The plan, the prince added, has been submitted to the Yemeni government to explore the possibility of establishing similar one in Yemen.

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## Yeme aid,

RIYADH, Dec. 21 (SPA) — The Yemeni Interior Ministry expressed its concern over the Kingdom's urgent need to provide relief to the victims of the earthquake which jolted the North Yemeni city of Sanaa last week. The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Yemen said that the efforts of the King and the Sultan's efforts to mobilize the resources available in facing the disaster.

Mehni described Saudi-Yemeni relations as "unique" and said they were based on brotherhood and good neighborliness.

## Saudi Arabia trade steady expansion

The exports from the land of King Fahd have totaled \$360 million in 1981-82, against \$278 million in 1980-81 and \$240 million in 1979-80, according to the Saudi Embassy First Secretary Peter Sounders.

He said the main items of export were barley, five sheep, meat, cheese and wheat.

The country's imports from the Kingdom have been mainly crude oil and petrochemical products which have amounted to \$1.2 billion in 1980-81 as compared to \$620 million in 1979-80.

Sounders said "quite a few trade agreements are in the wind" vis-a-vis the Kingdom, which will take shape early in 1983.

"We are also participating in the first Arabian food display being organized in the Al-Dhifa Exhibition Center in Jeddah in February 1983," he said.

Asked about the progress of the Saudi-Australian Embassy in Riyadh, he said "It's all in the designing stage."

Abdul Latif, a member of the team of the two new tanking refined petrochemicals, Tanura and Jeddah, supply Jeddah's needs. It requires

Sultan said a ceremony will be held at the new tanking facility.

Sultan said the new tanking facility will be equipped to receive ships from Japan. The \$45 million, bri-

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## French nationals undertake long trip proving Arabian horse championship

By Yehia Gouda

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — Two French nationals — a man and a woman — arrived here by plane Saturday from their home country and will complete a 22,000 kilometer journey to prove that Arabian horses are the world champions.

Jean-Claude Cazade, 39, a married man and father of two children aged ten and seven, and his companion Pascale Franconi, 23 a bachelor of arts, told *Arab News* Tuesday they began their adventure, Feb. 13, 1982, and expect to be back in France in April 1984.

The two adventurers traveled all the way from a small village near Ajaccio, 150 kilometers east of Bordeaux, to Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia "to defend the cause of the Arabian horse which in the United States and Europe is bred for its aesthetic qualities."

Jean-Claude, a retired military man and farmer, and Pascale borrowed the two horses from local horse breeders and temporarily froze their professional future to show the unparalleled qualities of resistance and courage of the Arabian horse. They intend to prove that even when such horses are raised in France they lose nothing of their innate qualities.

As soon as they crossed the Saudi Arabian frontier, 106 kilometers from Tabuk,

### Saudi Telephone adds 23 trunks, consolidates key foreign services

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 (SPA) — Saudi Telephone has added 23 international automatic trunks to its existing ones to make the total 1,837, according to Rabie Sadiq Dahlan, director of telephone and telex in the Western Province. He said that the new trunks are intended to consolidate the services between the Kingdom and Egypt, Britain, the United

### Phone installation study conducted

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — An intensive study has been conducted by Saudi Telephone here on how to satisfy telephone installation requests in areas outside the present network.

Jeddah Zone Director Wahid Kayyal said that 1,300 such requests were pending at the department, but he predicted that 90 percent of such requests will be granted within the coming six months. Technical committees are right now probing the possibilities of extending telephone services to urbanized and populated areas beyond the range of the current network.

through the good offices of the Jordanian royal family, Jean-Claude and Pascale were escorted by a well-equipped van from each governorate carrying everything they need, including, of course, provisions for their horses. After Tabuk, they went to Tayma's, Al-Qalibah, Khaybar and Madinah, then here. They always slept at the areas' respective governorates, except here where they are staying at the French ambassador's residence.

They will stay ten days here then proceed to Riyadh which, to them, says Jean-Claude, is a kind of home-coming because Nejd is the birth place of the ancestors of El-Mozina and El-Merindan, the two male horses Jean-Claude and Pascale are riding. They chose male horses to prove that the prevailing idea that male horses take a longer time to reach females in order to regain their shape is wrong. It's the other way round, say horsemen in Southwestern France.

Following their tour of Nejd, Jean-Claude and Pascale will go to Khamis Mushait, then Taif and again Jeddah where they will complete their three months stay in the Kingdom. The horses are now at the horse club near King Abdul Aziz University. After that, they will take the boat to Port Sudan, then ride again to Khartoum and go all the way up, near the Nile course, to Cairo, then Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and

Spain — their last station before triumphantly re-entering France.

What is peculiar about Jean-Claude and Pascale is that they are not rich and are not subsidized by anybody. Even the horses do not belong to them, but to idealists of their kind.

"We are even beginning to encounter some financial difficulties," Jean-Claude said. The trip took them two years of preparations and halted their career from more than two years. But their love for horses is unmeasurable.

In chilly nights in the wilderness, they even prefer to use their blankets to cover their horses, rather than warm themselves. And they carry no tents and no weapons, because there is a pacific mission. They avoid asphalted roads, because otherwise "what would be the purpose of our journey?" Jean-Claude asks. However, in the Middle East, they ride alongside the highways, because it is there that you find all the cities and villages.

So far, they met many crowds and curious people, but hardly encountered any real difficulties or hostile attitudes, except once in Syria, says Jean-Claude, where was it not for a lot of luck, he and his companion would have lost their life. They were attacked, Jean-Claude claimed, by people from the Mokhabarat (secret service) and had to shelter themselves in a garage where they found adults. The latter intervened and talked to the Mokhtar (highest dignitary) of the village between Hama and Homs, who saved them.

Kingdom, Malaysia sign agreement

Riyadh, Dec. 21 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Malaysia recently signed an agreement for informational cooperation. Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said upon his return here from a visit to Malaysia. The agreement was the result of his talks with senior Malaysian officials, he said.

On the other hand Saudi Telephone has increased its telephone line capacity by 7,000 to serve the Sweidy area of Greater Metropolitan Riyadh. An ultra modern, completely automatic exchange has been installed in the Sweidy exchange building to increase the number of working telephone lines to 12,000.

Agreement also was reached that Malaysian radio in Kuala Lumpur would

### Several Jeddah firms liquidated

## Operations using Saudi 'cover' pursued

RIYADH, Dec. 21 — The Commerce Ministry is vigorously pursuing foreigners and foreign concerns operating under Saudi Arabian cover, *Al-Jazirah* reported.

According to a memorandum by the Commerce Ministry several firms here and in Jeddah are being liquidated because of such malpractices. It provided three examples.

A number of citizens had complained to the ministry about illegal investment transactions carried out by a national firm with the help of some foreigners. Thereupon, the ministry proposed to the Riyadh Governorate to set up a committee to examine the complaint and go through the company's books and registers. The committee soon discovered that the firm had gone beyond the activities for which it was licensed. It even transgressed the country's regulations.

Through coordination with the government and the Interior Ministry, the company's activities were suspended and the company was notified that it must appoint a chartered accountant for its liquidation. The liquidation is now in its final stage after the accountant has submitted his definitive

report and surveyed all those who dealt with the firm.

Checks were written for persons who sustained losses in their transactions. Those who had given the firm a power of attorney and knew the risks they were taking were not compensated for any loss in their investment transactions. Those who hadn't signed such a mandate were given back all the monies they had paid. The whole process will be completed soon.

It was also recently noticed that a limited liability company in Jeddah had contravened the existing rules and acted as a stock exchange broker, without authorization from the competent authorities. It also acquired the services of two foreign firms to work in the stock exchange business in Saudi Arabia and encouraged people to invest their money in the stock exchange, promising quick gains.

The Commerce Ministry, together with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance and National Economy studied the case. It found out that the company in question preserved only its name, register and place; whereas the authorized activities were carried out by two foreign firms. It was

also discovered that the creation and registration of the company were based on incorrect information which concealed its real activities.

The partners, therefore, were held fully responsible, with their personal assets, for all harm caused to third parties by their fictitious firm. Such third parties may submit their claims against the company's owners to the Commercial Disputes Committee in Jeddah.

The partners were ordered to terminate the status of the foreigners working under their cover for the interest of the two foreign firms. Finally, the company was ordered to immediately liquidated after settling the investors' accounts.

A small investment consultancy firm here, involved in international commodity sales and speculation on behalf of various citizens who gave a power of attorney for so doing, was also suspended and liquidated.

Commerce Ministry Dr. Sofiman A. Solaiman has urged all nationals to make sure, first, that the firm they are dealing with has all the necessary licenses, before paying any money. They should not sign any document without thoroughly checking its content.

### Revised Japanese Qur'an interpretation ready

By a Staff Writer

TOKYO, Dec. 21 — The Japanese Muslim Society has celebrated the completion of a revised interpretation copy of the Holy Qur'an in the Japanese language. The program was financed by the Makkah-based Muslim World League (MWL).

United Arab Emirates Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Muhammad Al-Bakr delivered a statement at the ceremony on behalf of League Secretary General Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan. Bakr thanked King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah for their support to Muslim causes the world over.

Society President Omar Kiyori addressed the audience and pointed out that the ceremony marked the 30th anniversary of JMS. The first interpretation of the Holy Qur'an in the Japanese language was financed by the late King Faisal and copies were distributed free of charge in Japan.

The event also marked the move of the Islamic Center of Japan into a new building. Established in Tokyo in 1964 by some Muslim students from Arab and other Islamic countries here, the Islamic Center of Japan has in 18 years grown to build a modest four-story concrete building near the Tokyo Mosque.

The opening ceremony was followed by a symposium on Islam and a Muslim Community bazaar and a get-together.

It was the first ever Muslim community bazaar where handicrafts, books on Islam and Halal food dishes from Muslim countries were sold.

This center has now a small hall and a large exhibition room, a well stocked library and a publication department. The Tabligh Department has now four daas provided by

King Abdul Aziz University, Madinah Islamic University and Riyadh University.

Rabiah has been its main supporter with assistance from Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Pakistan and other Muslim countries.

Dr. Salih Samarrai, professor of King Abdul Aziz University and one of the founders of the Islamic Center doing his doctorate studies in Tokyo, speaking at the ceremonies said: "I pray for more such Islamic propagation in Japan."

Muhammad Safwat Saqa Alamin, assistant secretary general of Rabitatul Alim Al-Islami in Makkah Al-Mukarrama said: "May Allah spread the message of Islam deeper and firmer in Japan."

The Islamic Center's ceremony was preceded by the opening of the Arabic Islamic Institute of Imam Muhammad Bin Saad University in Tokyo. Institute director Muhammad Aighamdi said: "We have now about 200 students studying Arabic Monday through Saturday in the evening. These lessons are given by five teachers provided by the University and the majority of students are Japanese with some Muslims from Indonesia, Pakistan and some Africans, Englishmen and Americans."

Dr. Abdallah Alturki, Rector of the University, who also attended the opening of the Institute, explained in an interview with the NHK TV that through teaching Arabic the Institute will fill the gap of understanding between Japanese and the Kingdom.

### Prayer Times

| Wednesday        | Makkah | Madinah | Riyadh | Dammam | Buraidah | Taif  |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| Fajr (Dawn)      | 5:29   | 5:36    | 5:08   | 4:58   | 5:23     | 5:57  |
| Dhuhr (Noon)     | 12:19  | 12:20   | 11:51  | 11:38  | 12:03    | 12:32 |
| Asr (Afternoon)  | 3:23   | 3:19    | 2:50   | 2:34   | 2:58     | 3:24  |
| Maghreb (Sunset) | 5:45   | 5:40    | 5:11   | 4:54   | 5:18     | 5:43  |
| Isha (Night)     | 7:15   | 7:40    | 6:40   | 6:24   | 6:48     | 7:13  |

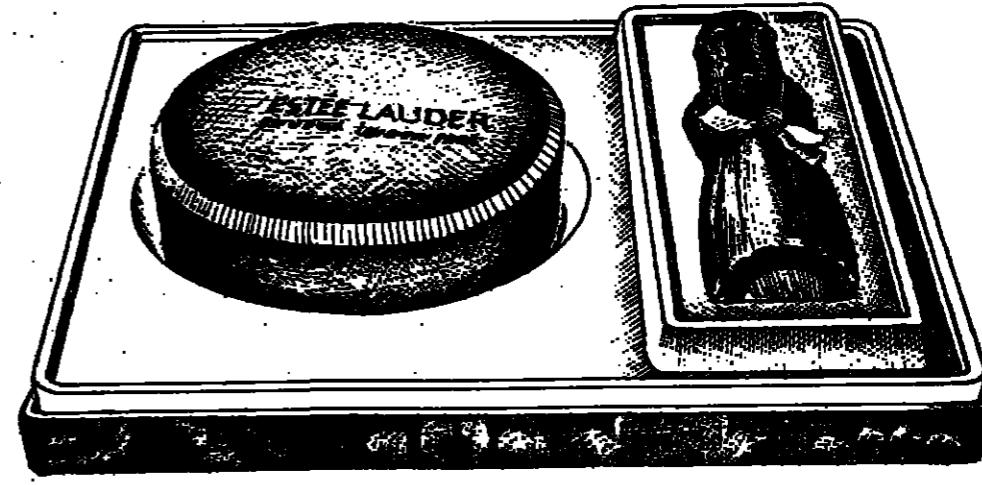
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## Extension of siege condemned in Lanka

COLOMBO, Dec. 21 (AP) — On the eve of a crucial national referendum, opposition parties Tuesday strongly condemned the government's unexpected decision Monday night to extend the state of emergency in this country by another month.

"We unequivocally condemn the government's decision to go back on its official assurance that the state of emergency would not be extended after Dec. 19, extending it instead for a third month," nine opposition parties said in a statement.

The extension means that Wednesday's referendum will be held with a large number of organizers of opposition parties detained without any charge, with opposition newspapers and printing presses sealed, and in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror," the statement said.

The referendum seeks national approval for another six years in power for the current parliament. The ruling United National Party (UNP) decided on the referendum after President J. Jayewardene was re-elected for

another six-year term last October, with almost 53 percent of the vote.

If the vote is yes, it will mean general elections scheduled for mid-1983 will not be held and the current parliament will continue until 1989.

Early last month, the parliament — where the UNP holds 143 of the 168 seats — overwhelmingly voted in favor of extending its term by another six years. But despite parliament's decision, the constitution calls for ratification at a national referendum.

Earlier, the government had indicated that it would allow the two-month-old emergency to lapse at midnight, Dec. 19. The state of emergency was introduced immediately after the presidential poll on Oct. 20, apparently to prevent the escalation of violence between rival political groups.

No official reason has been publicly announced up to now for the extension of the emergency. The *Star* newspaper Tuesday quoted government sources as saying "incidents of unrest" necessitated the tension, but the alleged incidents were not specified.

## Sihanouk to receive envoys' credentials

PEKING, Dec. 21 (AP) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government, says he will visit the "liberated" zone of Cambodia next year to receive the credentials of foreign ambassadors.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) said he would see his compatriots in Cambodia. Sihanouk and his supporters hope to oust the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The date of the trip has not been set but foreign diplomats expect it will be in January. Sihanouk, now in Pyongyang, North Korea, leader Khiem Samphan is vice president of the coalition. Son Sam is prime minister.

ated Press in Peking, in response to AP questions. The letter was received Tuesday.

The former Cambodian head of state did not identify the foreign ambassadors who would present credentials.

The prince said he also would visit France to see President Francois Mitterrand "or at least" Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

The coalition government, formed in July, includes the Khmer Rouge, the forces of non-Communist former Prime Minister Son Sam and those of Sihanouk. Khmer Rouge leader Khiem Samphan is vice president of the coalition. Son Sam is prime minister.

said he was dismissed.

In Managua meanwhile, the government said Fiallos would leave his post as part of a major diplomatic reshuffle. It did not give further details.

In his statements Monday, Fiallos repeated the criticism he made in the *La Prensa* interview. He called for, among other reforms, a return to freedom of the press, formulation of a law for restoring political parties and the holding of elections in the near future.

Meanwhile, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad Tuesday backed inviting Sihanouk to the nonaligned movement summit in New Delhi in March, in an interview with Agence France-Presse. The former Cambodian ruler "is legally and internationally regarded as the head of the Cambodian state" and should be invited to the conference, Mahathir said.

The prince has the support of the majority both of the United Nations and the nonaligned movement, he added. If the summit could take a "very correct" stand on nonalignment, "we would then be highly respected by the rest of the world," he said.

Fiallos also called for dialogue between the government and Nicaraguans of all tendencies, except those who committed crimes under the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. He most notably said the government should meet with Eden Pastora.

## Marcos denies detainee torture

MANILA, Dec. 21 (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday denied a claim published in a local newspaper that detainees in military camps in the Philippines were being tortured.

He said that the *Bulletin Today* newspaper, which printed a letter from relatives of some detainees saying that two of them were physically and psychologically tortured, should issue a denial of the "scurrilous libel."

Marcos also accused the London-based human rights group Amnesty International of exaggeration in a recent report alleging widespread abuses of human rights in the Philippines.

Many of the Amnesty reports have already been answered, but to make their report look more voluminous they have added about 60 or 70 of the original complaints on which action has already been taken, he said. "This is a form of deceit which I ask Amnesty International to correct."

Marcos, addressing the 47th anniversary celebration of the armed forces of the Philippines, said his government had offered "a compassionate hand even to those who tried to overthrow it."

## Ex-Nicaraguan aide fears internal conflict

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — Francisco Fiallos Navarro, who left his job as Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington after calling last week for "major changes" in Managua, said Tuesday that policies there could lead to internal conflict.

Speaking to reporters at his residence here, he said he had quit his post after the government censured the statements, which he made to *La Prensa*, an independent Nicaraguan newspaper. Other reports had

said he was dismissed.

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said Fiallos would leave his post as part of a major diplomatic reshuffle. It did not give further details.

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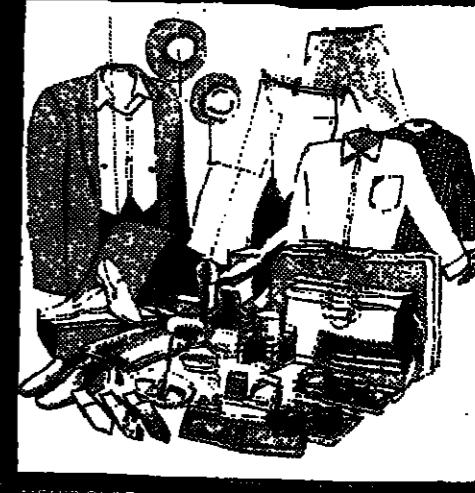
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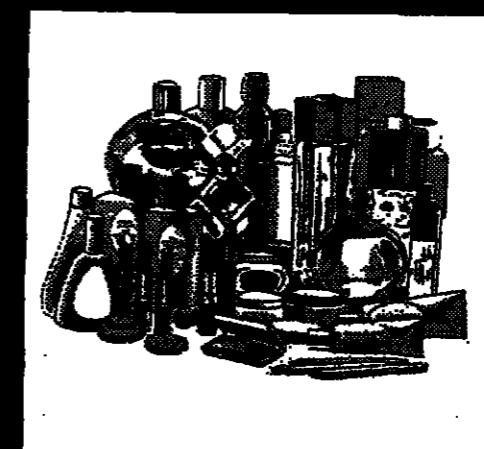
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# U.N. resolution asks council to act on Namibian freedom

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly Monday night adopted a resolution calling for Security Council action to make Southwest Africa, or Namibia, independent of South Africa.

The resolution, approved 129-0 with 17 abstentions, complained that South Africa and the United States were trying to make such independence conditional on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

It asked the Security Council "to exercise its authority for the implementation" of a

## Mauritius to shed trade ties with S.A.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius said Monday his island republic wants to shed its commercial ties with South Africa and turn to India in both trade and foreign policy.

Today, "we are dependent on so many things from South Africa ... if we stopped, we would simply be ruined (but) in five years we hope to go a long way," he told a news conference.

Jugnauth said his six-month-old government means "to do everything" to strengthen trade with India, while in foreign policy, Mauritius would "take our example from Mrs. Gandhi," the Indian prime minister and her nonalignment.

Jugnauth, 52, met reporters during a stopover here en route to celebrations in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Republic. After the ceremonies, he said, he expects to have talks with "top people" in the Kremlin and to explore opportunities for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The brand of socialism introduced to Mauritius by his Mauritian Militant Movement after its landslide election victory, differs from Soviet-style socialism, Jugnauth said in response to questions. "We believe in a socialism in which we survive as a democratic state — Mauritius is going to be a democracy," he asserted.

Constitutional changes will be put through early next year, he said, to facilitate nationalizing industries and compensating the owners in installments. Under existing law, the government has to compensate owners of nationalized enterprises in cash that can be transferred abroad, and "we can't afford that," Jugnauth explained.

Asked about Mauritius-U.S. relations, Jugnauth said, "as a government we maintain good relations as done in the past. We won't allow any interference in our internal or external policies. We must have a balanced, nonaligned foreign policy."

As for reports of Libyan money in Mauritius politics, he said "there is no proof."

Jugnauth said Mauritius would pursue its desire for ouster of U.S. forces from Diego Garcia, the key American naval base in the Indian Ocean, and restoration of Mauritian sovereignty over the island during the nonaligned summit next month in New Delhi.

Jugnauth quoted British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a talk with him as acknowledging Mauritius' sovereignty over the strategic island but as being unwilling to pursue its return on the grounds that "it is needed to preserve peace in the world."

council resolution of Sept. 29, 1978, that calls for Namibia to become an independent state through the U.N.-supervised election of an assembly to draft a constitution for it.

The resolution was one of five the 157-member assembly adopted in the delayed climax to a debate on Namibia it held last week. Its wording seemed to imply that the council should impose sanctions on South Africa.

Western council members have vetoed resolutions for sanctions to get South Africa out of Southwest Africa every time they have been pushed to a vote.

Two of the five veto holders, China and the Soviet Union, voted for the assembly resolution calling for strong council action. The other three, the United States, Britain and France, abstained. Abstentions on abusive resolutions are more common in the assembly, which can only make recommendations to member states, than in the council, which can give them orders.

The others abstaining on that resolution were Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy, Ireland, Australia, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Today, "we are dependent on so many things from South Africa ... if we stopped, we would simply be ruined (but) in five years we hope to go a long way," he told a news conference.

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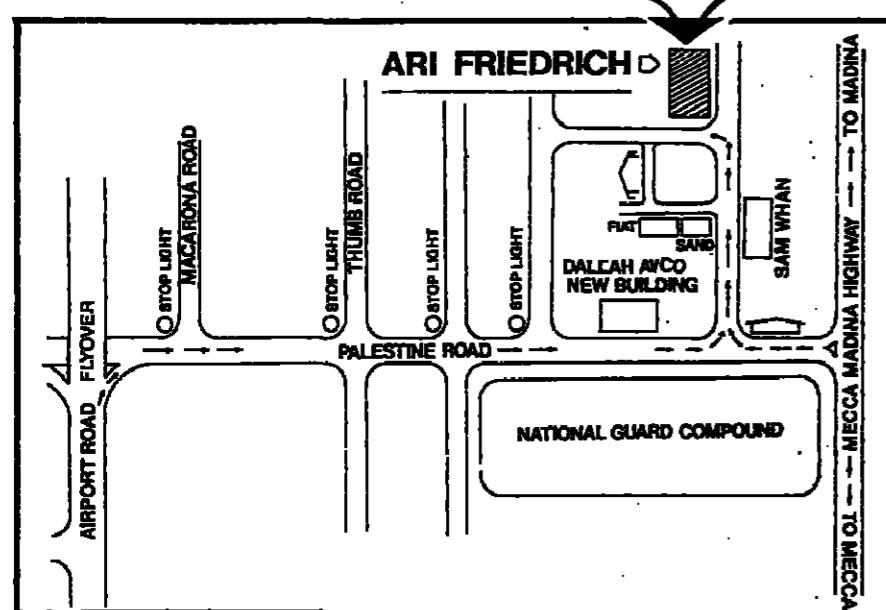
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# New Office Location Jeddah Al-Zamil Refrigeration Industries



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(WIREPHOTO) GIANT BLAZE: Firefighters battle helplessly Tuesday a giant blaze at a Venezuelan power plant that killed more than 100 persons by latest estimates. U.S. and Canadian experts joined the battle to contain the disastrous fire.

## Venezuela blaze blamed on human error

CARACAS, Dec. 21 (AP) — An error by technicians filling an oil tank may have caused the devastating explosions and fire Sunday morning at Venezuela's Taca power station, which left more than 100 persons dead and several hundred injured. The blaze was still out of control Tuesday and has blazed out the festival lights of this capital.

Late Monday, Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campins ordered a three-day period of mourning for the dead. Officials said 98 bodies — including 52 firemen and four newsmen — have been recovered but that more people were still missing.

Officials said they expected the death toll to rise. Damage so far amounted to 200 million bolivars (nearly \$50 million), according to press estimates.

Those estimates could go far higher, since officials expect the fire to continue for 10 days. Taca, which is on the Caribbean coast 40 kilometers west of Caracas, is severely damaged, and is not operating. Informed sources said the fire began while two technicians were filling one of Taca's 12 45,000-ton fuel oil tanks.

The two technicians were killed when the tank blew up. They may

have failed to open a valve to allow gases to escape, the sources said. When the tank was being filled, the gases had nowhere to go. The sources ruled out sabotage. About six hours after the first tank blew up, another exploded. This caused the most deaths, because that tank was surrounded by firemen, journalists and other onlookers.

A third tank blew up Sunday night, but by then the area was evacuated. The evacuation continued, with 40,000 people being taken out of an area of 20 square kilometers. The nine other tanks remain intact, but firemen said the fire was still out of control and that the tanks could still explode.

The power station, which supplies the four million people of Caracas with 80 percent of their electricity, is expected to remain close down for weeks, if not months. Authorities have made arrangements to get current from two other plants, but these did not satisfy demand.

Caracas officials rationed and rotated electricity consumption, temporarily cutting off power to entire neighborhoods. They also ordered all festival lights shut off.

## Mexican newsmen protest planned libel law

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21 (AP) — About 200 Mexican journalists conducted a silent vigil in downtown Mexico City Monday, covering their mouths with paper tape to protest a proposed libel law they say would clamp severe limits on freedom of the press here.

The demonstrators gathered outside the federal Senate building as debate on the controversial law continued, then marched through downtown Mexico City. At one point, they stopped to tape the mouth of a statue of Francisco Zarco, a leading 19th century congressman and defender of press freedom.

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 21 (AP) — The European Space Agency announced plans to launch a space probe on an eight-month, 150 million kilometers voyage to a "close encounter" with Halley's comet. The rendezvous is to last 90 minutes, it said.

An agency statement said the craft will provide data on the chemical composition of the coma region surrounding the nucleus and of the tail of the comet. A camera will take color photographs of the comet and measurements will also be made of its magnetic field.

The probe will be built at a cost of 34 million pounds (\$55 million) by a European consortium led by British Aerospace. Two other probes, one Soviet and one Japanese, also are expected to be launched at the comet. But Douglas Frascerella, spokesman for British Aerospace, said, "this satellite will approach Halley much more closely with a much more sophisticated payload."

With the comet closing at 70 kilometers a second, the 3.05-meter probe get only a brief glimpse an hour and a half by ESA estimate.

## One of greatest pianists dies at 95

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (AP) — Arthur Rubinstein, one of the 20th century's greatest pianists and one of the last of the great romantic virtuosos, died Monday in Geneva after months of failing health. He would have been 96 on Jan. 28.

Rubinstein retired from the concert stage in 1976, at the age of 89 and 70 years after his American debut, when an attack of shingles left him nearly blind. But after retirement, he completed the second volume of his autobiography, made several trips to visit his children in the United States and became an avid listener to records at his retirement home in Geneva.

He had been in failing health since undergoing prostate surgery in 1980. Annabelle Whistone, the young Englishwoman who had been his companion for three years, said he had been feeling unwell since developing a

## Britain raising grants to the arts

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is increasing support for the arts by 7 percent next year, ensuring that national and regional theaters, opera and ballet companies survive.

The increase, announced in the House of Commons Monday by Arts Minister Paul Channon, will push up the grant to Britain's Arts Council — which distributes money to individual organizations — from 86 to 92 million pounds (\$138.46 to 143.12 million).

Arts Council Chairman William Rees-Mogg welcomed the increase. "The three great fears — the loss of a national company, the loss of a number of large regional companies and general misery leading to wide-

spread failures — can not be overcome," he said.

Without an increased grant, the council would have had to consider closing one of the four national companies — the National Theater, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Royal Opera or the Royal Ballet — which currently receive 23 million pounds (\$37 million) between them, or cutting regional theaters, orchestras and touring dance and opera companies, some of which could have gone out of existence.

Channon also announced a bonus 5 million pound (\$8.05 million) addition to this year's Arts Council grant to offset losses but warned companies not to expect a supplementary sum to bail them out of difficulty each year.

## Delhi, Moscow to step up naval links

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (AP) — India and the Soviet Union have decided to step up naval collaboration between the two countries following a week-long Indian tour by a Soviet Delegation, the government announced.

The announcement said Monday the delegation led by Soviet Shipbuilding Industry Minister M.V. Egorov held talks with an

Indian delegation led by Deputy Minister K.P. Singh Deo.

Among the subjects discussed at the talks was an Indo-Soviet collaboration in the field of design and manufacture of ships and patrol boats. Egorov suggested measures to improve the stocking of different shipyards in

## Prosecutor reveals De Lorean's IRA links

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (AP) — Michael Jackson, attorney for De Lorean boasted of "an unusual relationship" with the Irish Republican Army and claimed they were holding his secret distribution deal, a U.S. government prosecutor alleged in documents filed.

Attorney S. Andrew James Walsh said that because of the IRA's reputation for violence and murder, the prosecutor would refuse to make known the identity of informants who helped the government in its investigation of De Lorean.

Walsh said, in a sworn affidavit, that the conversation, involving the information occupied Sept. 4, 1982, at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C.

During the course of that meeting De Lorean boasted of an intimate relationship with the Irish Republican Army, Walsh said. De Lorean claimed that the IRA was a partial sponsor of "our project" and that the IRA was "our protectors."

Walsh said De Lorean made the comments in connection with a discussion of his ability to open a car production plant in Northern Ireland. His De Lorean Motor Co. was based in Belfast until it was closed by the British government last fall for lack of funds.

De Lorean further stated that the only reason he was able to survive the most difficult terrorist area in all of Northern Ireland was because of a very tight relationship with the IRA.

The document added, "he also stated that he was getting the money to finance the narcotics deal from the IRA."

The statements by De Lorean regarding the IRA were made in the context of a threat that his interests would be protected by the terrorist strength of the IRA, Walsh said of the taped conversation.

## Year of homeless

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly on Monday proclaimed 1987 as the international year of shelter for the homeless.

The resolution, which was adopted by general consent without a vote, said the special year of activities connected with the special year would be to improve the shelter and neighborhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate, by the year 2000, ways and means of improving the shelter and neighborhoods of the poor and disadvantaged.

## Nazi war pilot dies

GUNZENHAUSEN, West Germany, Dec. 21 (AP) — Hans-Joachim Rude, a Nazi Germany's most highly decorated war pilot and a favorite of Hitler, died at the age of 66, a clergyman in this Bavarian town said.

Rude won his reputation as a dive-bomber pilot, especially in anti-tank operations. He piloted Stuka planes until the end of World War II and described in his memoirs how he proved East European towns almost at street level to knock out Soviet tanks.

Rude, who finished the war as colonel and leader of a dive-bomber wing, was shot down and wounded a number of times during his 2,530 missions and eventually lost his right foot. He remained a controversial figure after the war because of his right-wing views and took part in many rallies and ceremonies held by extremist party.

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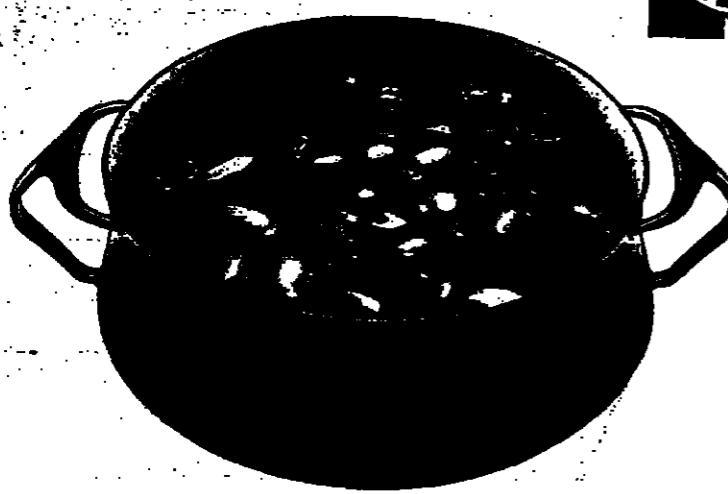
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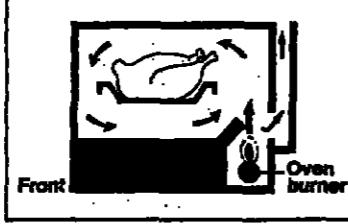


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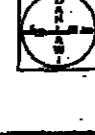


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## DISARMAMENT TALKS

An endless stream of suggestions are made as the superpowers compete in an attempt to influence the tone of discussions at the upcoming international disarmament talks. Millions of dollars are being spent in the hope that the publicity will help to effect the final outcome of deliberations.

These same countries are at the same time politicking by sending key officials and even their leaders for talks with other countries where they feel their "party line" can be further publicized or opinions influenced.

The latest effort along these lines has been Soviet Party leader Yuri V. Andropov's pledge to work for "world peace and detente" while talking with Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov — what better audience? At the same time, the Soviet leader reaffirmed that the Kremlin is ready to cut strategic nuclear weapons by more than 25 percent if the United States reduces its armaments accordingly. The United States has responded by suggesting that the reduction should be 35 percent.

The greatest problem with such statements and even with the upcoming talks is that each and every world power, when it comes down to the final line, is mainly interested only in its own well-being, irrespective of what effect its demands will have upon the rest of the world. Often, the goals of many countries are not in line with those of its citizens or their safety.

The Soviet statement reflects poorly upon the United States, which has been making a lot of negative news lately with its nuclear missile proposals and efforts to spend billions of dollars during time of recession and unemployment for its own citizens and while at the same time asking them to tighten their own belts.

Whereas the United States has been loudly proclaiming its plans to escalate its defense strategies and expenditures, the Soviets have been "publicly" emphasizing that they are quite willing to demilitarize.

With the MX proposals now on their way through legislative channels, there seems to be no doubt that the United States does hope to carry out its plans despite any questions about the cost, feasibility or who will pay for such a project. The obvious retort is that while the Soviets publicly say they are cutting back, they have proved that they are escalating their efforts and are not under the scrutiny of the United States has to put up with. From the Soviet viewpoint, the Americans have publicly stated their goals and are the aggressors. The key question is why does there have to be any aggressor and why isn't it possible for these nations to use their defense financing constructively instead of destructively to try to put an end to the problems which have plagued mankind for centuries and which could have been eliminated long ago if it weren't for the arms race.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Okaz Tuesday underlined the importance of Arab solidarity and unity and reconciling Arab differences to give momentum to efforts to bring about a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. It said Arab diplomacy in the world at large required a collective Arab stand to "change American hesitation and the Zionist intransigence to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict justly."

The paper praised King Fahd's special efforts to push forward efforts to solve the Palestine question and re-establish Arab solidarity and unity.

Al-Madain said there was an overriding need to forge a joint Arab stand on the Middle East problem and said such a stand was indispensable in view of the critical conditions now facing the Arab nation. The paper hoped there would be real hard efforts to give momentum to Arab causes.

Al-Yom said the Kingdom's emergency aid to the earthquake victims of North Yemen was the biggest of its kind in such conditions. The paper noted that in addition to its generous aid, Prince Talal Bin Abdulaziz is assessing



## Center for Middle East Policy educates Americans

**(Editor's Note: John P. Richardson is currently the president of the Center for Middle East Policy (formerly the Center for U.S.-European Middle East Cooperation). A private, nonpartisan organization, the Center focuses on the interest America, Europe and Japan share in a stable and secure Middle East. Richardson, who has recently returned from a trip to Saudi Arabia, gave the following interview in the center's offices in downtown Washington.)**

By Grace Halsell

WASHINGTON —

Q. Will you please explain how and when you got the idea to start the center?

Richardson: We opened the center in June, 1981. The idea had been in my mind for some time. In the summer of 1980, I researched and wrote a long article on Europe and the Arab world. That was also the summer the European Community formulated a Middle East policy in its Venice Declaration (calling for Israeli security and Palestinian self-determination). The more I thought about it, the more it seemed that maybe we in the United States were missing something, that maybe we ought to pay more attention to the European perspective on the Middle East. It seemed natural since the Europeans are so much like most of us. They are people with whom we feel comfortable. The facts about the Middle East are there, but Americans and Europeans were coming out with different answers. The objective was the so-called Euro-American dialogue. We felt if we could get something going that provided more arguments for European-American discussion of the Middle East that inevitably there would be an enlightenment or broadening of opinions, by those exchanges.

By spring 1981, I had assembled sufficient financial commitments to launch the Center for U.S.-European Middle East Cooperation. We undertook a number of activities the first year, emphasizing congressional and parliamentary contacts, and in June 1982 changed the center's name in order to add a Japanese dimension in the context of the major industrial democracies. To the best of my knowledge, the center is the only private American organization concerned with Middle East policy from the perspective of the major industrial democracies as a group, rather than the United States alone.

Q. Other than their being more dependent on Middle East oil, why is it that the European nations are so much more advanced in their knowledge and understanding of the Middle East than is America?

Richardson: There is no doubt that there is an economic dependency. In this country, unlike say in Europe and Japan, we get defensive and apologetic about identifying a major economic national interest. The more intelligent citizens realize that the best way to protect the sources of oil and continue its flow is to have normal and healthy relations with the producing countries. It is national interest, not national shame, to recognize a need for oil. The Europeans and the Japanese are much more comfortable with recognizing the fact that having oil is in the national interest.

There are other factors as well, on the European side in particular. The Europeans have longstanding, authentic ties, economic, cultural and geographic, with every country in the Middle East. They are all neighbors around the lake, so to speak — Europe and the Arab states share the same body of water, the Mediterranean.

Another blow to the army's morale was said to be the release of 167 prisoners captured by the guerrillas to the International Red Cross. "That was a propaganda coup," said a military analyst. "The word is going to get around that next time the guerrillas attack, all you have to do is lay down your weapons and raise your arms in the air and you will be safe."

He said the Salvadoran high command had hired two psychologists to deal with morale problems and was holding "encounter group sessions" involving the newly-released prisoners to try to restore the will to fight.

From morale problems, military analysts said that U.S. advisers were still being frustrated in

ment positions without encountering much resistance at the start of their autumn offensive early last month pointed to a growing reluctance on the part of young conscripts manning lonely outposts to continue the fight.

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Apart from morale problems, military analysts said that U.S. advisers were still being frustrated in

development is our expansion to include a Japanese dimension in our dialogue on the Middle East. Japan has a vast interest in the Middle East because of the central role that oil plays in its economic life. Japan imports almost 90 percent of its total energy requirement, and at least 75 percent of its oil comes from the Middle East. The 1981 visit by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Tokyo represented a major development in Japanese Middle East policy.

Q. Will you please tell me something about your background, and how you became interested in the Middle East?

Richardson: After two years of being a school teacher in Honolulu, I was awarded a graduate fellowship to study for an M.A. in international affairs at George Washington University. During my studies, I undertook a research project on the King-Crane Commission, an American investigating team sent out by President Wilson from the Paris Peace Conference to Syria and Palestine to determine the wishes of the local inhabitants now that the Turks were gone. The mission was in part a face-saving gesture for his concept of self-determination of peoples since the French and British had already agreed on how to carve up the former Arab portions of the Ottoman Empire.

I saw the Middle East through the eyes of two distinguished Americans, Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College, and Charles R. Crane, a close adviser to President Wilson, who recorded their surprise to learn that the 1919 population of Palestine was approximately 90 percent Muslim and Christian Arab and less than 10 percent Jewish; that the Palestinian Arabs, 30 years before the creation of Israel, realized that if political Zionism succeeded in Palestine, it would mean their own dispersion and the loss of their homeland; and that the Syrians and Palestinians wanted independence above all. That research project made me realize not only the complexity of the Palestine situation but also the complexity of the American relationship to it.

My first job after graduate school was with American Friends of the Middle East (AFME), which had been started by the distinguished columnist Dorothy Thompson in order to help lessen the imbalance in information available to Americans about the Middle East. AFME assisted Middle Eastern students in obtaining placement (and often scholarships) in American universities. In 1965, I spent a brief time in Libya (before Qaddafi), helping set up pre-fabricated buildings to house short-term manpower training courses AFME had contracted to provide the Libyan government.

From 1966-68, I was with AFME in Beirut, traveling to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in order to develop manpower training programs and then settling down in Beirut as the AFME representative, with emphasis on student exchange and other cultural programs. After the 1967 war, when the Israeli occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, volunteer relief efforts in the United States culminated in the formation of American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), and in 1968 I was named its executive director. We focused our early efforts on assistance to war victims and on telling the refugee story in the United States.

After I had been with ANERA for nine years and served as its president for the last four, the president of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), asked me to put their information and lobbying efforts on a professional basis. In 1977, I accepted the post of director of public affairs. A high point was the 1978 congressional fight over the F-15 sale to Saudi Arabia, when a representative of

Today is Wednesday, Dec. 22, the 356th day of 1982. There are 9 days left in the year. Highlights in history on this date:

1636 — Archduke Ferdinand, son of the emperor, is elected king of the Romans.

1790 — Russian troops capture Ismail, Russia, from the Turks.

1929 — Roundtable conference opens between British viceroy and Indian party leaders on dominion status for India.

1942 — U.S. heavy bombers raid Japanese-occupied Rangoon, Burma, in World War II.

1956 — Last Anglo-French forces leave Port Said, Egypt, following the Suez war.

1958 — France and Egypt sign trade pact.

1963 — Greek liner *Lamia* catches fire and sinks in North Atlantic.

1971 — Kurt Waldheim of Austria is sworn in as secretary-general of United Nations.

1975 — Pro-Palestinian volunteers end 20-hour siege of Vienna headquarters of world oil cartel, take hostages and charter provided by Austria, and begin flight that takes them to several Middle East capitals.

Thought for today:

While we are profligate, life speeds by — Marcus Seneca, Roman scholar (about 54 B.C.-39 A.D.).

# Filipinos becoming restive over U.S. support to Marcos

By Mort Rosenblum

MANILA (AP) — Continuing repression in a climate of economic crisis is fueling Filipino hostility to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and benefiting Communist rebels and political opponents, according to diplomats, human rights activists and churchmen.

Not even the harshest critics, however, see an immediate threat to Marcos or his New Society Movement. But a wide range of sources claim anger is building toward Marcos and U.S. leaders who have publicly supported him, including President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

Harsh measures have alienated much of the Roman Catholic clergy to whom 85 percent of Filipinos look for guidance. Government forces trying to contain subversion resort increasingly to torture and murder, according to the sources who include Filipino officers who resent the trend.

Contrary to Marcos' disclaimers during a September U.S. visit, they say, suspects are detained and often abused on scant evidence under special powers that limit due process and intimidate opponents. Marcos' supporters say he has cut into flagrant corruption and named highly qualified aides to seek economic order. Marcos, 65 and in his 17th year as president, still commands respect among many.

But opposition parties campaign with new vigor for future elections, capitalizing on growing tension across the 7,000-island archipelago. Nearly half of the 50 million Filipinos live below the poverty line and real income has slipped steadily for a decade, the prestigious *Makati Business Club* reports.

World prices have fallen drastically for major exports: coconuts, copper and sugar. Interest on a \$15.3-billion foreign debt eats into reduced earnings. The New People's Army of the Communist Party is building strength, with hit-and-run attacks throughout the country. Since 1969, the NPA has grown from a handful of rebels north of Manila to an estimated 6,000 guerrillas, with perhaps 180,000 sympathizers willing to help.

"We don't have to attack the system, or get into macroeconomics," an NPA officer said in Manila. "All we need is the brutality of the



President Marcos

military and corruption of officials and people flock to us." The NPA is slowly penetrating Manila's slums, seeking to convert people like Manuel A., as he asked to be identified.

"Marcos has forgotten about us," Manuel said, showing a reporter the tiny bare room he shares with his wife, his mother and 10 children. As a carpenter, he can earn the equivalent of \$4 daily, enough for one day's rice. But he has no work.

He spends his days with unemployed neighbors among reeking garbage, mounds of feces and bloated dead rats in a squalid village just beyond a cluster of model homes shown to Pope John Paul II on a visit last year. "We have 100 dying destitute children," said a nun at a nearby convent. "In my 11 months here, I have seen it get worse every day."

In the south, fighting with the Moro National Liberation Front has ebbed after a 12-year war that killed an estimated 60,000 rebels, soldiers and civilians. But visitors to the region find intense animosity, and Muslim leaders vow to press for autonomy.

Aquino Pimentel, leader of the Philippines Democratic Party, argues for peaceful change, which he says is inevitable. In any case, he added in an interview with the Associated Press: "There is no doubt people

will consider the United States as their enemy. We believe that without the United States, Marcos could not have imposed martial law and maintained it so long."

Martial law was lifted in 1980, after eight years, but lawyers say measures still in force circumvent legal protection. Human rights leaders fault the Reagan administration for not objecting to repression. "Violations range from unjust arrests to torture to outright massacres," Jose Diokno, a politician who champions human rights, said in a speech to foreign journalists in Hong Kong recently, claiming abuses were increasing steadily.

Task Force Detainees, a Catholic monitoring group referred to and cited by officials in annual human rights reports, claims to have documented 210 murders called "salvagings" by the military in 1981, compared with 139 in 1980 and nine in 1976. Abuses are reported only if confirmed, staff members say, and actual numbers are believed to be higher.

On his visit to the United States in September, Marcos told a television interviewer: "Our position on human rights is as good as any other country, including that of brutality with alleged cases of torture and harassment in the Philippines."

He said on another television program: "There may be some instances (of) maltreatment of prisoners. In those cases, we have punished the culprits."

But some Philippine military officers, concerned at public hostility, admit that abuses are common. One colonel said it was widely known among the military that some units posing as NPA guerrillas had committed atrocities against civilians to blacken the NPA's image.

After a 17-day visit last year, the London-based Amnesty International said it could not substantiate opposition claims that human rights abuses were official policy. But it said "... failure by the government to take effective action... strongly indicates that the government tolerates, if not condones, such abuses."

Its report said government agents regularly threatened suspects with death and added: "Such threats assume their force because of the widespread belief that there is a policy of eliminating political opponents."

Critics say that even if investigations are made, their findings cannot be disputed, even if dubious.

For example, Pimentel, who is also mayor of Cagayan de Oro on Mindanao Island, said he complained to military authorities about the deaths of four youths, aged 15 to 18, who were arrested Oct. 30 as suspected Communist rebels in the village of Magasayay. That night, while being transferred to prison, all were mysteriously killed.

We investigated that case, and found the military was completely justified," Gen. Pedro Zafra, regional commander, told the Associated Press later. "One of the prisoners grabbed a soldier's gun and was killed in the scuffle. The others, too."

In September 1981, unidentified men in military uniform marched into Sag-Od, on Samar Island, and methodically shot to death 45 men, women and children. Afterward, one of 13 survivors, 8-year-old Marela Yanay, told the AP of her mother's death: "I saw a gun. It was pointed at us. Then there were shots. Mother fell, embracing us. She seemed to be sobbing."

The government denied involvement and promised an investigation, but no results have been announced.

Critics say that some suspects, including priests, have been arrested on fabricated or circumstantial evidence. "The threat of a subversion charge hangs like a sword of Damocles," Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the Bishops' Conference, told Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a summit meeting about church concerns.

"It is the injustice that angers people," said Francisco Tatad, a former Marcos aide and now leader of the Social Democratic Party.

Political analysts claim that U.S. support of Marcos is eroding the good will of many Filipinos for the United States, which governed the islands as a colony until 1946. U.S. military strategists rely heavily on the Subic Bay naval base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, as well as Marcos' support for U.S. interests in Southeast Asia.

Filipinos crowd the U.S. Embassy for visas, and 300,000 of them already live in the United States.

But a moderate Filipino analyst noted: "Seventy percent of Filipinos are under 25, and they don't share an automatic nostalgia for Americans. A comparison to Nicaragua might not be too far-fetched. Growing sentiment could backfire on the United States if it is too close to a dictator here."

Mambajao is a relatively young town in this ancient island. It was established by the Spaniards as a *pueblo* (village) only in 1855.

So much so that, thanks to the meticulous record-keeping of Spanish missionaries, Mount Vulcan is one volcano whose growth and development has been witnessed and recorded by man. It was formed when it first erupted in 1871, near old Catarman founded even earlier in 1679. Then the center of economic activity, half the town, including the cemetery, sank into the Mindanao Sea.

We are in Camiguin, a 299-square-kilometer pear-shaped island, 14 kms at its widest point and the country's third smallest province, a blob off north the country's second biggest island of Mindanao in Southern Philippines. It is Camiguin's rural isolation which makes it attractive. And more: the *lanzones* harvest, "hot" springs from the burning bellies of the volcanoes, waterfalls, two other nearby islands (one is bare, except for the white sand), and beaches for the picking.

In between, century-old Spanish stone houses dot the land; along with bamboo houses in sleepy fishing villages. Electricity, for those who can afford it, is found only in Mambajao, switched on at 6 P.M. promptly shut off at 10 P.M. The town's lone movie-house, opened early 1982, is a one-room affair, the movie even smaller: a television video cassette.

Only two hours of rough, unpaved road by passenger bus takes one around the whole island, along the 300-year-old watch tower built by Spanish conquistadores as a lookout against Muslim defenders from the south, past the ancient, vine-covered belfry and convent left by an 1871 volcanic eruption. Near the ruin lies the ancient town cemetery now covered by the sea.

Tourism has lately been the main preoccupation of islanders, especially in Mambajao.

MANILA (Depthnews) — The island is almost inaccessible, but once the first steps are taken, it is unbelievably near: just two hours by jet plane, two hours by bus, a cheap 5-peso (\$0.60), one-hour boat ride to a village wharf. It is even nearer by private plane to the island's small airport.

And suddenly, one is completely cut off from the rest of the world, until the next ferry. The stillness is as rural as the rickety bus and the dust in its wake, the silence made the more eerie amidst seven volcanoes, two of them active more than the five towns to the island's small airport.

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"Seventy percent of Filipinos are under 25, and they don't share an automatic nostalgia for Americans. A comparison to Nicaragua might not be too far-fetched. Growing sentiment could backfire on the United States if it is too close to a dictator here."

Every October, the islanders wear the sweet *lanzones* fruit in their hair, the golden fruits and the green leaves around their bodies. In Mambajao town, they dance around the streets in a joyous celebration of a bountiful harvest, reputed to be the sweetest *lanzones* this side of the Philippines.

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Tourism has lately been the main preoccupation of islanders, especially in Mambajao.

By Peter Needham



NEW AIRSHIP: Britain is currently manufacturing many types of aircraft, among them the airships which are now very much in demand for military and civil work. Seen flying over London's famous River Thames is a new airship described as an advanced model.

## Aimed largely at Third World

### New British airliner expects bonanza

By Peter Needham

14 options — all dating from before the tour — will be substantially increased.

To succeed, the 146 must compete not only with its nearest rival, the Mar 400 version of the Dutch twin-jet F-28 Fellowship, but also with a growing fleet of secondhand aircraft available at knockdown prices. Many airlines are in the financial doldrums and the Geneva-based International Air Transport Association (IATA) predicted last week its 122 member airlines could face a collective operating loss next year of \$1.9 billion.

The 146 follows a distinguished line of British predecessors. In the seven years following the end of World War II British companies launched the Viscount, world's first turboprop airliner, and Comet, world's first jet-engined civil airliner. The 146 saw the development of other British aircraft, including the VC-10, the BAC one-11, and the Trident, the last of which pioneered in 1965 the use of automatic landing equipment on scheduled airline flights.

Extensive research and development preceded the building of the Concorde. But only 15 Concordes were ever sold, and Britain's stake in the project came close to a billion sterling (\$1.6 billion). In comparison, British Aerospace' outlay on the 146 is 350 million sterling (\$560 million).

The 146 is manufactured under risk-sharing agreements with Avro Aerospace of the United States, who make the

wings and engine, and Saab-Scania of Sweden, makers of the tailplane and control structures. It sells for around 795 million sterling (\$12 million).

The BAE group came into being in 1977 when a Labor government nationalized Britain's four main private aerospace companies. Last year BAE was denationalized by the Conservative government as part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of "privatizing" state industries, and half its holding was sold to private investors.

As well as the 146, BAE makes two smaller jets, a twin turboprop plane and the wings for the two European airbuses in production: The 300-seat A-300 and the 200-seat A-310. A longer version of the 146 is also being manufactured, seating up to 109 persons. Civil aircraft, however, comprise only about a fifth of BAE's total sales which last year came to 1.6 billion sterlings (\$2.6 billion). BAE's mainstay is defense. Its major military aircraft are the Tornado, an advanced all-weather combat aircraft, the Jaguar bomber (made in cooperation with France), an early warning version of the Nimrod reconnaissance plane, and the Harrier and Sea Harrier vertical takeoff fighters.

Carrier-based Harriers took aerial combat earlier this year in the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands Islands. They defied all attempts by Argentine pilots to shoot them down.

### Local disasters add to Cairo's woes

By David B. Ottaway

doned their homes, leaving owners or occupants to cope as best they can with the filthy water and stench. For unknown reasons, sewer water also began bubbling up here and there in the downtown area of the city on the east bank of the Nile, apparently resulting from a backup in the whole system.

But the troubles did not stop there. City authorities, to stem the runaway sea of sewer water, cut way back on the water supply to reduce the pressure. As a result, hundreds of thousands of denizens of these neighborhoods also found themselves with little or no drinking water. The water shortage, in turn, provoked a crisis for bakeries, which could not turn out their usual mountains of disk-shaped bread, known as *aziz baladi*, which, together with fava beans, is the mainstay of the poorer classes. It is also a key to the political stability of any regime in Cairo.

The result was a flooding of streets, byways and homes, the likes of which Cairo, which has been through a lot in its 1,000-odd years of glories and defeats, has not seen for decades. Lakes of sewer water sprung up overnight in some low-lying sections of Giza and the neighboring Dokki and Mohandessin districts. In others, residential areas have been turned into a scene reminiscent of Venice with its crisscrossing canals running between rows of buildings.

With no place to go in an already vastly overcrowded city, few Cairenes have abandoned their homes, leaving owners or occupants to cope as best they can with the filthy water and stench. For unknown reasons, sewer water also began bubbling up here and there in the downtown area of the city on the east bank of the Nile, apparently resulting from a backup in the whole system.

In early December, a major sewer main, rusted with age, overworked and unattended, finally burst on the west side of the river dividing the capital in the middle-class district known as Giza. This is where, among other things, the pyramids and a good number of tourist hotels are located, together with about 3 million Egyptians.

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The government, fully aware that bread is far more important to its survival than anything else went on full alert. President Hosni Mubarak made it known that a hasty repair of the sewer main was a top priority and ordered progress reports every four hours. The first reports said repairs would be finished in a few days. But since then each day has brought a new readjustment in estimates of when the

water and sewerage systems will be flowing normally again.

As if a sea of sewer water on the loose were not enough, a week after the main broke on Dec. 3 a six-story building in the Bassatine district of the city collapsed, killing 47 residents. Old homes and buildings crumble away here regularly, but seldom does the death toll reach so high. Then, on the following day, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, burning to death 10 persons and injuring 14 others, including two Romanian tourists. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

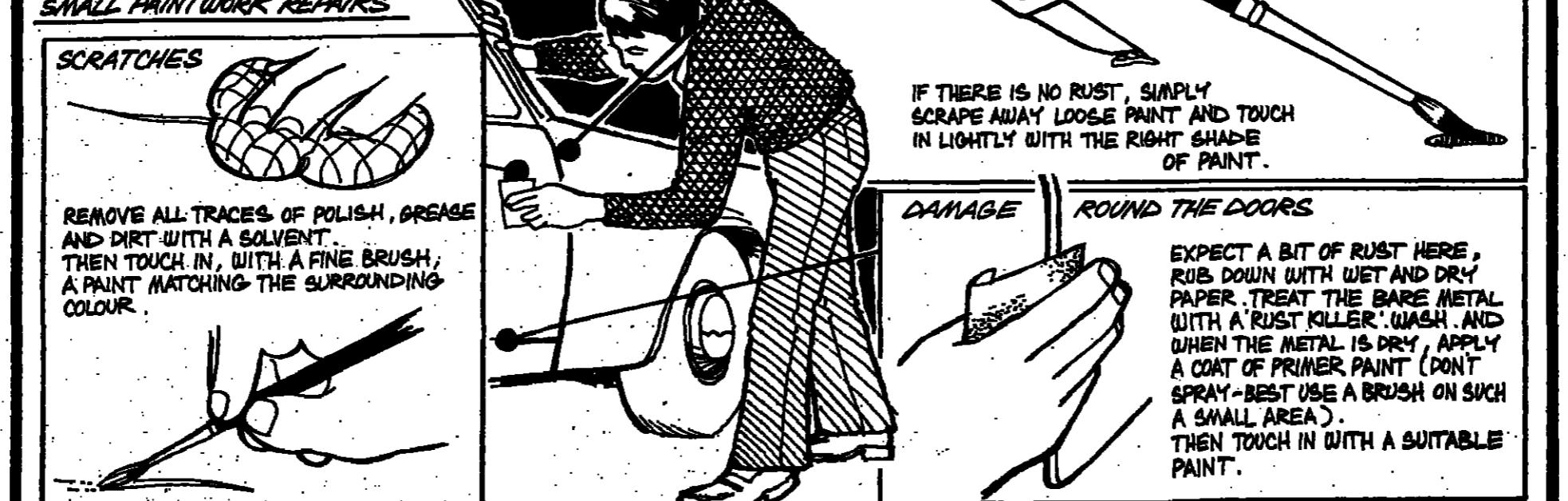
So far, most Cairenes have shrugged off the bad news and reacted to the discomfort of life in Cairo with the phase that has become an Egyptian national reflex toward their daily travails here — "malesha" or "never mind." But outside soothsayers who for years have been predicting "apocalypse now" for Cairo saw in the massive sewerage spill and water shortage the long overdue fulfillment of their prophecy.

After all, they noted, the Cairo sewerage system was built in 1914 for a city of less than one million and the waterworks date back to 1865. What else could one expect in a city whose population is now somewhere between 12 million and 14 million? The Cairo press has been half amused and half outraged by the breakdown, cartoonists have gone to town, joking about the smell of residents coming from the stricken areas, while editorial writers have demanded quick government action before even worse happens in Cairo and elsewhere. The infrastructures of the big cities are "virtually disintegrating," said the English-language *Egyptian Gazette*. "Water networks and sewage systems are in dire need of renovation. What is even more deplorable is that authorities have been aware of such dangers for more than 20 years."

U.S. specialists working with the Agency for International Development say the Egyptians actually have already started overhauling the Cairo sewerage network with help from the United States and Britain. AID has obligated \$99 million for a rehabilitation project on the west bank, out of a total \$500 million it has earmarked for similar ones nationwide.

Work on putting in new pipes for the sewerage system was close to completion when the big main burst. Water and sewerage authorities were caught in a race against time, replacing old steel pipes having a 10-year life span that were laid down 14 years ago, according to AID specialists.

"The break just beat them to the finish," said one. "Actually they are doing very well."



**Soccer tid-bits****England calls off Brazilian tour**

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Agencies) — The English Football Association announced Tuesday England's 1983 tour to Brazil and Argentina had been called off.

"We have been forced to cancel the proposed summer tour to South America as Brazil have withdrawn from their fixture against us on June 8," an F.A. statement said. "We are informed by Brazil that this is because they are committed to a summer tour in Europe."

The Argentina match on June 14 had always been in doubt since the Falklands crisis earlier this year.

A report in an English newspaper Tuesday said England were pulling out of the Buenos Aires fixture on British Government advice amid fears for the team's safety. The newspaper quoted Argentine F.A. President Julio Grondona saying his government could not guarantee the England team's safety either in the stadium or in a hotel.

Villa to renew contract

Meanwhile, Tottenham Hotspur's other Argentinian Ricky Villa is so pleased at the return of compatriot Ossie Ardiles from Paris St. Germain, that he is ready to renew his own contract with the London club for another two years.

Villa, 30, who signed for Spurs with Ardiles in May 1981, has continued to play for them in Ardiles's absence. But his current contract is due to end this season.

**Strand pips Stenmark to the post**

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Dec. 21 (AFP) — For the first time in nine years, Sweden's Stig Strand beat his boyhood friend, the illustrious Ingmar Stenmark, into second place when he won the slalom in the men's Alpine Skiing World Cup meeting race here Tuesday.

After the first leg, it looked like being the same old story for the two men, who were born within months of each other in Swedish village of Taernady, as Stenmark led the field with Strand fourth.

But with a perfectly-judged second run of 47.54 sec., Strand sprang into the lead with a combined total of 1:38.99 while Stenmark could manage only 48.28 sec., on his second run for a total time of 1:39.23.

Strand's last victory over the man known as the king of the slopes was in a giant slalom in their native Sweden when both were just 17, but it was his first success in the World Cup. "That makes nine times that I hadn't beaten him, that goes back a long way," Strand said, and added: "this first victory is only the beginning."

The two are now joint leaders of the slalom section of the World Cup with 45 points.

Stenmark, who is never interested in anything less than victory, said: "That's the first time I've been happy to come second. Now we'll see who is Taernady's strongest."

But the most disappointed man in the field must have been Phil Mahre of the United States, who clocked the fastest second leg and was still only third behind Stenmark. He said afterwards that the snow was softer and easier. "I risked everything," he said. "I had nothing to lose. It's a shame to miss second place by so little."

Neither Mahre nor his twin brother Steve, who was eighth Tuesday, will be taking part in Wednesday's super-giant slalom here, and Strand will also be missing.

But the race will mark Stenmark's super-giant debut, despite the fact he has no liking for the new event, in order to pick up World Cup points for the combined.

He said "Ardiles and I are very close friends and his return is very important for me. I would now like to sign a new two year contract with Spurs."

Ardiles' arrival could, however, pose a problem for Villa, who is also a mid-fielder and Tottenham already have two other midfielders. England internationals Glen Hoddle and Gary Mabbutt. One solution might be for Villa to move forward into attack.

Luton Town's South African-born striker, Brian Stein, was considering an invitation to become a Welshman. Stein has lived in England for 11 years and holds a British passport, which means in football law, that he can play for any of the four home countries.

Welsh manager Mike England has invited Stein to declare himself eligible for Wales and the 25-year-old leading scorer for Luton said Monday night: "I am ambitious and any chance to become an international interests me, but I haven't made up my mind yet."

Luton manager David Pleat, said: "Brian must make his own decision. But if he has a little patience, I believe he could be in the England team within a couple of years and that's where I would like to see him play."

Stein is currently out of football with a broken bone in his right foot. He has already scored 15 goals this season, the third highest in the English First Division.

Third Division club Wrexham have

received a firm offer from a Welsh businessman in Canada to help wipe out their bank overdraft of around £430,000 pounds.

**Revised draw**

The revised draw for the English Football Association Cup third round, to be played on Saturday, Jan. 8, is as follows:

Arsenal v Bolton. Blackburn v Liverpool. Bradford v Barnsley. Brighton v Newcastle. Cambridge v Weymouth. Carlisle v Burnley. Charlton v Ipswich. Coventry v Worcester. Crystal Palace v York. Derby v Nottingham Forest. Huddersfield v Chelsea. Leicester v Notts County. Leeds v Preston. Luton v Peterborough. Manchester United v West Ham. Middlesbrough v Bishop's Stortford. Newport v Everton. Northampton v Aston Villa. Norwich v Swans. Oldham v Fulham. Oxford v Torquay. Scunthorpe v Grimsby. Sheffield United v Stoke. Shrewsbury v Rotherham. Southend v Sheffield Wednesday. Sunderland v Manchester City. Swindon v Aldershot. Tottenham v Southampton. Tramore v Wolverhampton. Walsall v Birmingham. Watford v Plymouth. West Bromwich v Queen's Park Rangers.

Kranck reports desired

Reports from Spain that former Austrian soccer international Hans Kranck is to re-join Barcelona were described as premature Tuesday by his club Rapid Vienna.



ALL CONCENTRATION: Ted Arcidi of Concord is all concentration as he presses 630-pounds to set a second world record in the bench press Sunday during the Eastern American Championships held in Nashua. He had earlier set a world mark with a lift of 630 pounds.

**BRIEFS**

NEW YORK, (AP) — Mark Pavelich, Mike Allison and Rob McElhanan scored goals in the first 4:39 of play, propelling the New York Rangers over the Pittsburgh Penguins 6-3 in the only National Hockey League game Monday night.

LONDON, (AFP) — Another award has gone to Gordon Brand Junior, the 24-year-old Bristol-based Scottish golfer. Brand was Monday named as the man who did most for European golf in 1982 in a poll of the British "Association of Golf Writers." He had previously won the "rookie of the year" prize and was also named as the outstanding Scottish under-25 golfer of 1982.

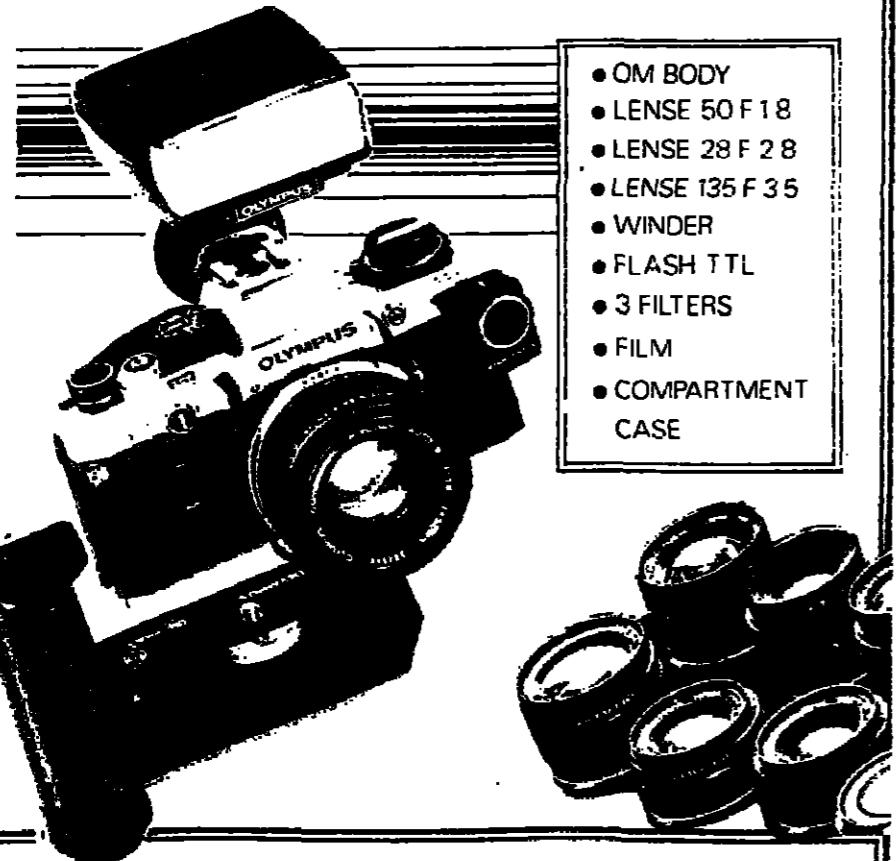
NEW DELHI, India, (AP) — Mohammedi Sporting club of Calcutta defeated the Tricolor Club of Fremantle, Australia, 2-1 Monday night in the quarterfinals of the annual Delhi Cloth Mills Soccer tournament. Another foreign club in the competition, Pakistan International Airlines of Karachi, was beaten 3-0 Sunday by the Mafatlal team of Bombay.

Neither Mahre nor his twin brother Steve, who was eighth Tuesday, will be taking part in Wednesday's super-giant slalom here, and Strand will also be missing.

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**Johnston's saga spells out****grave dangers of yachting**

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Ian Johnston's desperate swim to safety after his trimaran capsized halfway across the Atlantic in November symbolized the ever-present dangers of yachting, which were highlighted by several incidents during the 1982 Ocean Racing Calendar.

Cornelius Van Rietschoten, the Dutch winner of the Whitbread Round the World Race, was spared any major threat to life and limb during the seven-month voyage.

But France's Marc Pajot, victor in the Route Du Rhum Single Handed Transatlantic event, and England's Rob James, who with his wife Dame Naomi was successful in the Round Britain race, were among the major prizewinners, who had frightening experiences during their year's sailing.

Johnston, a 29-year-old Australian, ought to be able to claim some award for narrowly escaping death twice in the year. During the Round Britain race he and crewmember Cathy Hawkins lost all their equipment when his 31-foot (9.4 meters) single hull twirly overturned. He was able to salvage the boat and, with sponsorship, converted it to a 35-foot (10.66 meters) trimaran, renamed Rennie for the Route Du Rhum.

But disaster struck again on the night of Nov. 17 when the vessel was wrecked in a storm, and Johnston had to plunge into the choppy waves to reach the boat of a rival Transatlantic Helmsman who had turned off course to rescue him.

The French Route Du Rhum winner could have suffered a similar fate at any moment in the last few days, because of a yawning crack which opened up in the central beam uniting the two halves of his catamaran Elf Aquitaine. As Pajot told himself at the time: "If that breaks, I sink."

But by reducing his speed and carrying out an emergency repair he was able to cross the finishing line narrowly ahead of the main challengers.

Earlier, Rob James had had to pull out of the same race after wounding an arm when he lurched against a winch on deck. He carried on for a few days following the accident but decided that the injury, combined with storm damage to the rigging, meant he could no longer sail properly.

In fact the risks of yachting were illustrated

**Buhia triumphs in Alkhobar tennis**

By Jean Grant  
Alkhobar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Dec. 21 — Mauricio Buhia, 33, wrested the men's singles title in the Khobar Open Tennis Championship from last year's winner Riaz Shah, 6-2, 6-1, at the lower courts of the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) recently.

Buhia, a newcomer to Eastern Province tennis from the Philippines, last month won the 1982 Aramco Fall Open Invitational Tournament, defeating David Bosch, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. In Riyadh at the National Tournament he placed second, defeated only by Rick Barrett.

The Khobar Tournament, sponsored by Pan American, is the largest tennis tournament in the Eastern Province, and now in its 14th year, said Stephen Brew, chairman of the annual event. 165 competitors played in 5 flights.

Buhia, who ranks fifth in the Philippines, told *Arab News*, "My basic aim is to rush to the net." The daring, aggressive player, who represented his country in the Davis Cup against Thailand, works here for Saudi Services Operation with Al Ajami Company.

Runner-up Riaz Shah from Pakistan played a consistent baseline game. Although Shah, who is the Aramco Abaqaiq tennis pro, had some excellent low fast shots in the final minutes of play, he was no match for Buhia's serve and volley game.



VICTOR AND VANQUISHED: Mauricio Buhia (left) and Riaz Shah in action during the men's singles final of the Alkhobar tournament that ultimately saw Buhia win 6-2, 6-1.

The results of the other flights were: second flight, Bowtonganbeat Muhammad, 6-4, 6-4; third flight, Middleton beat Diaz, 6-3, 7-6; fourth flight, Ehsan beat Kassabian, 6-1, 7-5; and in the fifth flight, Sibbitts beat Unson, 6-4, 6-2.

The next event in the tournament is the men's doubles with finals on Jan. 7 at 4 p.m. at the UPM lower courts.

**Richest marathon in history****De Castella, Salazar likely to clash**

ter race which Salazar won.

The International Management Group, the Mark McCormack Organization, which manages both De Castella and Salazar, said Tuesday it had completed negotiations with the American network CBS for the race to be televised live to the United States. "Japan is also taking it and we are working on trying in Europe," said IMG executive Graeme Hanan.

De Castella, a gold medalist at the Communist Games, said a group of our Queensland business was organizing a 100,000 Australian dollar (\$96,750) event, believed to be the richest marathon in history.

The race, planned for Queensland's gold coast on May 1, may also feature Juma Ikanga and Gidemba Shahanaga, the Tanzanians who ran against De Castella at the Commonwealth Games in October.

Nevertheless, Australian Amateur Athletics Union Secretary Rick Pannell said Tuesday that the union had not yet been approached by the organizers and until their approval is given, anyone competing in the event would endanger their amateur status.

Recent rules changes by the International Amateur Athletics Federation allows runners to win prize money if it goes into a trust fund from which they can draw to meet expenses.

Pannell said he could not yet predict whether the Gold Coast Marathon would adversely affect Australia's national marathon. "Maybe if we had the same vast amount of money to put up we could attract athletes like Salazar" but the Australian Marathon is geared for national athletes and the general public as well," he said. "I can only presume this marathon is designed to get Salazar out here to make a lot of money for a few promoters."

De Castella said he was delighted to finally get an opportunity of a showdown with the Cuban born Salazar, the world record holder with his two hours eight minutes 12.7 seconds victory in the 1981 New York Marathon.

De Castella came within five seconds of that mark in winning the Fukuoka Marathon in Japan last December over what was considered a more difficult course. The two have not met in a marathon. Their only clash was in Rome last March in a 12-kilometer race which Salazar won.

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# Campbell hints at ditching Oilers

By Susan Saporito  
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Dec. 21 — Following the Houston Oilers' 35-14 loss to the Philadelphia Eagles Sunday, all-pro running back Earl Campbell, disappointed in his second straight sub-par game, hinted to a Houston newspaper that he wouldn't mind a trade if conditions don't change on the Oilers.

The American Football Conference's (AFC) leading rusher in each of the last four seasons, Campbell gained just 20 yards in 18 carries Sunday in the loss to the Eagles. During last Monday night's loss to Dallas, he picked up only 17 yards.

"I am disenchanted," Campbell said. "I still like Texas — I didn't say Houston — because that's where I come from. I don't want to leave Texas but if I have to, I will."

"I'm 26 years old and in good physical shape. I can still run but you have to have the men up front and we don't have them. I'm not downgrading anybody but I have to think of myself. I'll play here (in Houston) until they say stop."

Campbell indicated that he is frustrated by the performance of himself and the Oilers this season. "I'm too good of a football player to be stopped here," he said. "If my little boy — Earl Campbell Jr., who is 3 months old — could talk, he'd ask me, 'Daddy, do you still play football on Sunday?'

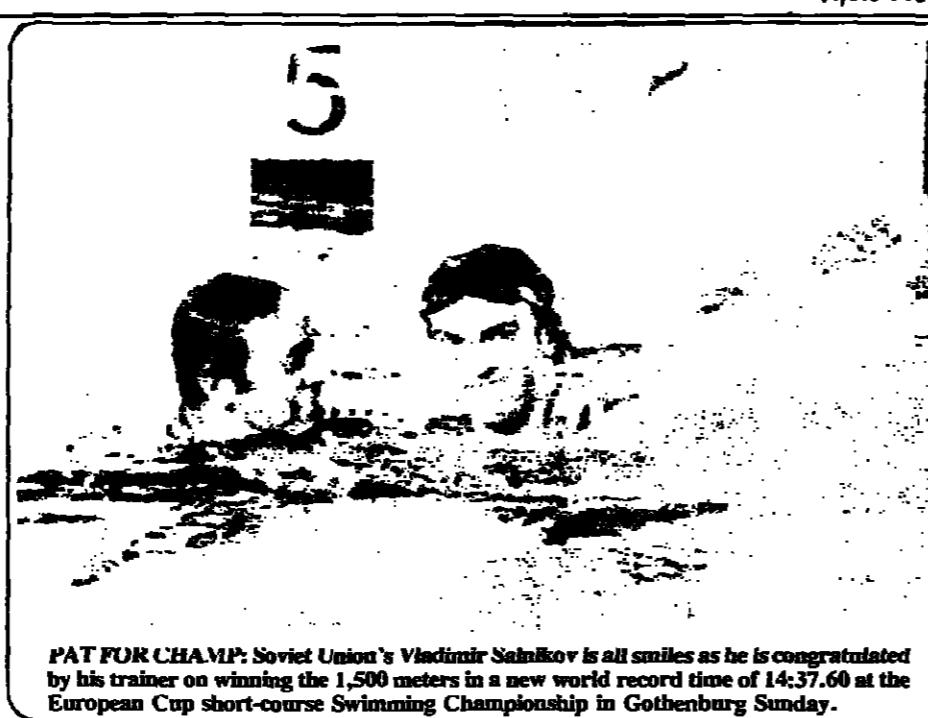
"But you got to live with it. I hope things can turn around. I love football too much to be turned back by this."

Campbell, a 5-foot-11, 240 pound running back, leads the Oilers with 436 yards rushing but has averaged just 3.4 yards per carry.

Earlier this season, Coach Ed Biles said the Oilers would not rely on Campbell as much as they had in the past and that has contributed to Campbell's relatively poor showing. Campbell recently moved into 10th place on the all-time rushing list and currently has 6,893 career yards.

Meanwhile, Penn State Coach Joe Paterno recently was named Coach of the Year by United Press International. Paterno, whose No. 2 and 10-1 Nittany Lions can capture Penn State's first national championship on New Year's night with a victory over top-ranked Georgia in the Sugar Bowl, received 28 of the 120 votes cast by sports writers and sportscasters.

With a 161-34-1 career record, Paterno has the best lifetime percentage (.824) among major-college coaches with at least 10 years experience.



PAT FOR CHAMP: Soviet Union's Vladimir Sainikov is all smiles as he is congratulated by his trainer on winning the 1,500 meters in a new world record time of 14:37.60 at the European Cup short-course Swimming Championship in Gothenburg Sunday.

## As MCG wicket keeps all guessing

### Border in Aussie Test squad

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 21 (AP) — The big cricket Test in Melbourne from Boxing Day may not be the clash between England and Australia — it could be the wicket itself.

The much maligned Melbourne Cricket Ground wicket area has been dug up and relaid since last season. But the strip to be used for the fourth Test from Dec. 26 is virgin.

"It looks good, it's coming along well, but only the use it will get in the five straight days of the Test will tell if it's good enough," said maintenance manager Graham Hill Tuesday.

"There are plenty of people around here, who would like to know if it will take pace or be a batsman's paradise," added Hill. Australia leads in the series for the Ashes two-nil.

Australia will go into the Test with pacemen Geoff Lawson, Jeff Thomson and Rodney Hogg — the recalled Carl Rackemann, who missed the Adelaide Test because of a groin injury, is likely 12th man.

Just how good they will be on the relaid strip is anyone's guess, with a new drainage bed under 27 inches of deep black soil.

The selectors brought back Rackemann, dropped emergency 12th man, South Australian opener Wayne Phillips, reprieved Allan Border and gambled on Bruce Yardley's bruised thigh mending. The team announced Tuesday.

The squad is: Greg Chappell (capt), Kim Hughes (vice capt), Allan Border, John Dyson, Rodney Hogg, David Hooker, Geoff Lawson, Rod Marsh, Carl Rackemann, Jeff Thomson, Kepler Wessels, Bruce Yardley.

Rackemann had the figures from the match against New Zealand to suggest he has recovered from his groin disability. He took five

wickets for 47 in the Kiwis first innings for Queensland in Bundesliga, but will work out at the nets in Brisbane to prove an elbow soreness was improved.

Bruce Yardley is confident that his bruised left thigh will respond to ice-pack treatment by the weekend. Yardley received a painful blow from a Rodney Hogg delivery at the Waca in Perth last weekend in the Sheffield Shield clash and didn't bowl in the South Australian second innings.

Allan Border's 104 in the Bundaberg game couldn't have come at a better time for the left-hander, who has been in the Test batting doldrums since the New Zealand tour earlier in the year.

But he will be looking over his shoulder with the selector's move in adding deposed Test opener Graeme Wood to the squad for the fifth Test in Sydney.

The Western Australian made only 0 and 4 in the weekend shield game against South Australia but his 138 against Queensland earlier in the month was a monumental effort of concentration as he spent over 400 minutes at the crease.

Dennis Lillee, suffering from a swollen right knee — from his Nov. 24 operation — made himself unavailable for the fourth Test but hoped to be fit for Sydney and the fifth Test.

The world record holder — 332 Test wickets — says he isn't contemplating retirement at 33, but must now see himself at the best, the No. 5 pace bowler in Australia, behind Lawson, Thomson, Hogg and Rackemann.

But Australia is in a luxurious position compared to England, who desperately need Geoff Cook and Graeme Fowler to be chosen to open the batting.

### Jeddah Softball

## Stage set for 'Two Pitch' holiday tourney

By Naiche Nedni-Apache

JEDDAH, Dec. 21 — Things were very slow in the Jeddah Softball League this week as preparations for the "Two Pitch Holiday Tournament" got under way. Normal league play is now suspended until Jan. 7. The season will then run through to April 10 with the Divisional Championship playoffs following shortly thereafter.

In the second half of the season there will be four games an evening rather than the three played in the first half, to include two at the Raytheon field most Fridays. Two will continue to be played at the Raytheon North Campus field, Saturday through Wednesday, and two will be played at the Hochtief near the airport.

The games will start at 7:00 and 8:30 p.m. at each field. The new field at Hochtief can be reached by taking the Saudi Airline Cargo — All Services exit off of Medina Road. At the stop light, go left under the overpass. Proceed through the intersection following the "Camp Traffic Only" sign. Sign in at the gate and they will guide you to the ball park.

Anyway, the limited action this week saw the Killer Bees take a double header from the floundering Lockheed team, 8-4 and 3-1. Lockheed, previously the league leaders in the "A" Division, stopped talking with their bats, leaving them to express themselves vocally, which does not score runs. Although limited to one or two, one in particular, it has proved to be their downfall to date as it only incites the opponent to bigger and better things.

True competitors like Bob Best, Gary Fagg, Jerry Freeman and C.H. Romine were seen to be purchasing muzzles on their last trip and having the offenders names engraved on them. Lets hope the other "noise polluters", the "Killers", do not continue along the same path.

In the Wadi Division, the Safeway Truly Fine ten "put it on" the Corp. of Engineers (W) by a score of 14-2. The Truly Fine squad played heads up defense anchored by shortstop great J. Williams, and third base regular "Quick Hands" Hersey.

The Mobil (W) vs. Whittaker (W) game was postponed until after the holidays in

order to allow Mobil noble hitters J. Cryan and M. Tsuji an opportunity to unwrap their new bats in anticipation of "bigger and better" things in the second half of the season.

Whittaker is hoping some one will unwrap Aladdin's lamp.

Upon commencement of the second half of the season, we will be printing the schedule of games to be played on a regular basis. This is to aid the general public and company sponsors in planning their social calendar enabling them to attend their favorite matches. This will also serve to assist one or two teams in the league who cannot remember who they play or when. By leaving food at the gate of the ball park the league has at least assured that they know "where" to go. Anything beyond

### Standings

| "A" DIVISION  |    | OASIS LEAGUE |     |     |    |   |     |     |
|---------------|----|--------------|-----|-----|----|---|-----|-----|
| W             | L  | RF           | RA  | W   | L  |   |     |     |
| Meridien Vets | 9  | 3            | 146 | 66  | 9  | 2 | 151 | 87  |
| Killer Bees   | 10 | 5            | 137 | 75  | 9  | 3 | 124 | 84  |
| Lockheed I    | 10 | 6            | 114 | 89  | 7  | 5 | 127 | 93  |
| BD All Stars  | 7  | 7            | 104 | 92  | 5  | 4 | 105 | 64  |
| P. W. Eagles  | 2  | 16           | 79  | 249 | 5  | 5 | 110 | 82  |
| Raytheon R&R  | 9  | 3            | 102 | 34  | 5  | 9 | 86  | 154 |
| Corp. Eng.    | 6  | 3            | 84  | 67  | 3  | 8 | 87  | 126 |
| Sogex         | 7  | 4            | 111 | 103 | 10 | 1 | 67  | 166 |
| Pan Am        | 6  | 4            | 118 | 98  |    |   |     |     |
| ICAO          | 3  | 4            | 82  | 58  |    |   |     |     |
| MOPCI         | 1  | 8            | 49  | 136 |    |   |     |     |
| Whittaker     | 1  | 9            | 66  | 122 |    |   |     |     |

| "B" DIVISION      |    | WADI DIVISION |     |     |   |  |
|-------------------|----|---------------|-----|-----|---|--|
| W                 | L  | RF            | RA  | W   | L |  |
| Blue Angels       | 12 | 1             | 191 | 38  |   |  |
| Safeway T.F.      | 10 | 1             | 145 | 23  |   |  |
| Hytal T. of Class | 6  | 4             | 90  | 55  |   |  |
| Mobil (W)         | 4  | 8             | 84  | 158 |   |  |
| Corp. Eng. (W)    | 2  | 9             | 65  | 131 |   |  |
| Whittaker (W)     | 0  | 11            | 15  | 185 |   |  |

### Christie, U.K.'s new ring sensation

LONDON, Dec. 21 (R) — "Marvellous" Marvin Hagler, the undisputed world middleweight boxing champion, has probably never heard of Errol Christie... But he would be well advised to note the name.

Christie, 19 is Britain's latest ring sensation and has already been hailed as the "new Randolph Turpin" — after two professional bouts totalling less than six rounds.

Physically, Christie looks more like Sugar Ray Robinson, the man from whom Turpin took the middleweight title in July 1951 only to lose it in the return bout 64 days later.

In style, Christie resembles a miniature Muhammad Ali, with arms held arrogantly low, a deceptively lazy left lead and the dancing feet of Fred Astaire. Christie has not been beaten since he was 14 — 60 fights ago.

Christie shares the general view that he is destined for great things. "I think the professional game will suit me," he said. "You can pace yourself differently from three-round amateur fights. It's actually slower in the pro ranks and there is more time to think and plan your strategy. I like to mess people about and frustrate them and then move in for the kill."

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## Psychologist evolves rating system

## Mobike racing tops the violence scale

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21 (AP) — A psychologist has devised a system of rating various sports, similar to those assigned motion pictures in the United States. He says his system might help get rid of violence on the nation's athletic fields.

Bill Beausey, executive director of the Academy for the Psychology of Sports, would rate sports "X," "R" or "G" ratings. In studying the effects of violence in sports on both players and spectators, Beausey developed the sports violence index, or SVI.

He applied his formula to 85 major sports around the world, but concentrated most of his research on 22 sports popular in the United States. Motocross racing came out with the highest SVI at 68, followed by auto racing at 66; hockey, 64; football, 56; boxing, 54, and horse racing, 52. American soccer was tied for seventh on the list, along with basketball, at 48.

Sports with an SVI of 50 or above are X-rated under Beausey's formula. Sports with an SVI of 20 to 20 are R-rated (or restricted) and should be played only by participants in acceptable physical condition, according to Beausey. Baseball, skiing and bowling also fall into the R category. Golf is borderline between R and G (for general).

People of any age or physical condition would be permitted to participate in sports with an SVI of 20 or less, making billiards, at 16, fairly harmless. "I think particularly in the area that I have labeled as X-rated sports that children should not be allowed to take part in them at an early age," Beausey said.

"In fact, I hope this will lead to barring children under a certain age from any kind of organized sport. If you eliminate the organization, you eliminate the adults."

"I think the level of violence will disappear if we can eliminate the compulsive aspect for young people. Maybe not disappear, but it will be greatly reduced."

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OECD says

## Global economy revival hopes dim

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Protectionism and strains in the international banking system are the major shadows hanging over the world economy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned here in a somber forecast for 1983.

The main hope is that the U.S. economy will improve as easier monetary policies take effect with growth rising to between 3.5 and four percent next year, and that faster domestic demand in Japan would take growth to the same 3.5 to four percent range.

But in Europe, growth of gross national product "would pick up to 1.5 to two percent a year at best by mid-1984," the report said, warning that this implied that a million people would lose their jobs every six months.

The report by the 24-nation OECD added: "The longer slow growth continues in Europe, the greater the risk that it will become self-perpetuating."

Noting that the forecasts were good and bad in parts, it said they were "subject to risks, particularly concerning the continued openness of the international trading system and the integrity of world financial markets".

Currency fluctuations hit commodity markets

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AFP) — There were sharp, erratic movements on commodity markets in 1982 — largely geared to volatile foreign exchange fluctuations.

Dealers admitted that they were too frightened to trade on more than one occasion because of the rapidity of currency movements as sterling slumped to a six-year low against the U.S. dollar.

The continuing industrial gloom, along with further cutbacks in world steel production, continued to weigh on sentiment.

In direct contrast to 1981, prices fell in mid-summer. Copper touched its lowest since 1978, along with lead, silver, sugar, aluminum and cotton. Copper prices reached an estimated 50-year low.

Nickel merchants reduced their dollar quotations to 1974 lows. Rubber was at its

UNESCO gives \$2m to 3rd World

PARIS, Dec. 21 (R) — A UNESCO program for improving Third World communications allocated nearly \$2 million to projects in developing areas next year.

But African delegates said after an eight-day meeting of the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) that developing countries were disappointed with the amount of money available.

Some \$1.9 million were allocated for 33 projects for the year beginning in March 1983, compared with requests for \$8 million for 41 projects. The largest sum, \$125,000 goes to Pan-African news agency to be based in Dakar, Senegal, described by African delegates as vital to the development of the continent's information network.

Other projects for which funds were allocated included the Asia-Pacific news network (\$75,000) and the Latin American information service (\$100,000). Money also went toward regional information institutes and study projects and to national news systems in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

The 35-nation IPDC council approved a Venezuelan motion confirming IPDC backing for the controversial idea of a "new world information order," they say is needed to realign the balance of news to take greater account of the Third World.

The report warned: It is the clear responsibility of governments to minimize these risks. Governments which have secured credibility in economic policy making, through consistent pursuit of medium-term strategies, are taking advantage of increasing room for maneuver opened up by declining inflation."

But activity in OECD countries comprising leading industrialized economies, has weakened "to an unexpected degree since mid-year and 1982 as a whole will probably have seen a fall in the area's gross national product (GNP) and in world trade," the report said.

The report said the "most conspicuous success" had been the reduction of inflation which reflected the best performance for a decade, and further progress could be expected next year, although the OECD rate was still above the levels of the 1960s and early 1970s.

A third of the decline was accounted for by low raw material prices which would rise if the economy improved and 12 OECD countries were suffering from inflation rates of more than 10 percent.

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Nickel merchants reduced their dollar quotations to 1974 lows. Rubber was at its

cheapest for six years, while tin collapsed to a five-year low after briefly touching new peaks, then rallied. Wool-top and gas-oil futures were also quoted at their highest ever.

Gold, often the market bellweather, fell to its lowest since 1979 before making a strong rally. Several markets responded, but lead, zinc, nickel, copper, sugar, gas-oil, vegetable oil (the latter two both dollar-priced markets) closed well down over the year. International tension had a somewhat more subdued effect than usual.

The April/June Falklands conflict did produce firmer tone, but the so-called forgotten war between Iran and Iraq sparked off only brief flurries.

Events in Poland attracted dwindling interest as prospects grew that martial law would be lifted. But the Middle East crisis

culminated in September's Beirut massacre, found a ready response among speculators.

Sharp stock exchange movements gave anxious moments. In October, Wall Street suffered its worst one-day fall since the 1929 crash. This is rebounded, while the shares under the London stock exchange touched record levels before retreating.

Despite the gradual fall in interest rates, there was no genuine consumer inquiry.

Gold's 22 percent fall to three-year lows in July had a highly erratic first-half of the year. Sharp gains followed rising tension in the South Atlantic before falling back on U.S. warnings of "heavy" Soviet sales to come.

Prices moved over \$500/ounce in a jittery September, on worries about U.S. banking involvement in the huge debts incurred by Mexico, Argentina and others. By early October, gold was down below \$400 before attracting late investment buying.

The switch on the London futures market from a sterling-based contract to one priced in dollars also attracted a wider-ranging interest.

Silver's movements were even more dramatic. A 33 percent loss in June turned into a 50 percent gain by December. The hold-up in the expected resumption of U.S. stockpile sales, and moves to suspend exports from major producers like Mexico, Peru and Canada, quickly reversed the early decline. Heavy reported buying from the Middle East and the Soviet Union pushed prices to their highest since January 1981, despite the western delegate told reporters there were fears that funds might be used by some countries to set up news monopolies excluding a free press.

Some delegates were said to have objected to the National Liberation Press of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) being allocated \$45,000 from the \$3.5 million pool. Such an organization might support political movements which opposed the very countries helping to fund it, they said.

The United States has pledged \$350,000 to the IPDC but this will go to bilateral projects or trust funds. Third World nations told the council they would prefer the IPDC and UNESCO to allocate the money from a collective fund and were supported by Communist countries, delegates said.

Copper fluctuated sharply too. Steady at first because of production troubles in Zambia, Chile and Peru, prices dropped to July 1978 lows because of the rise of market stocks to their highest since 1979. This was said to faithfully reflect the poor level of consumer demand. China bought at the lower levels, while Chile's agent, Codeco, was said to have given support.

Worries about re-selling by China were swamped by a late surge helped by gold, a production stoppage in Zambia and fresh mine closures which more than reclaimed the 20 percent mid-term losses.

"AT NIGHT THEY COME DOWN FROM THERE AND MAKE ME DO THESE THINGS"



To augment supplies

## Burma to resume oil hunt

RANGOON, Dec. 21 (Depthnews) — Burma is to resume offshore oil exploration and set up methanol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) plants. The move appears amid speculations that the country's oil production may not meet its needs.

Petrol and diesel reportedly went short since last year when authorities issued "quota tickets" for cars, both to streamline consumption and check illegal smuggling. Still smuggling went on. As many car owners took only what they needed for the day there were many who took out the quotas in full and sold them to the black market.

Burma today consumes 90,700 gallons of petrol a day, small compared with other countries but substantial enough over the western Irrawaddy Delta.

Burma started offshore oil exploration jointly with French, Italian and Japanese firms in the early '70s. But this was suspended with no reasons given until today. However, the state-owned Myanma Oil Corporation continued its own explorations on land as well as in offshore areas. Offshore explorations were then carried out in the Gulf of Martaban and along the Arakan coast on the Bay of Bengal.

A methanol producing plant capable of producing 150,000 tons per year would soon be established using natural gas from the oil-fields of Tantabin, Shwepyitha and Myanma. Tantabin was one of the three new oilfields discovered last year, while the old wells have been producing some 600 American barrels per day.

New test wells dug during the first six months of this year produced only 5,355 American barrels of crude and 8,992 cubic feet of natural gas.

In Nigeria, GM and Isuzu have started building a truck plant, and in Zambia the two already are assembling Isuzu pickup trucks.

The two firms are working on details for production of trucks in Tanzania and have plans to assemble trucks in Tunisia in 1984.

The report said that the decision was made in line with the government's policy to have ships flying the national flag transport cargoes in and out of the nation. In the past year, shipping lines operating the Taiwan-Europe routes handled a total of 1.3 million tons of cargo, of which only 110,000 tons or 8.5 percent were shipped by vessels flying Chinese national flags.

For the promotion of Sino-European trade relations and keeping the freight rates at a reasonable level, Chen said, Yangming has decided to operate container service between Taiwan and Europe next spring.

## U.S. funding bill passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (R) — Congress passed and sent to President Ronald Reagan a bill to keep the government running, but without the funds he requested for production of the controversial MX nuclear missile.

The White House said Reagan had not decided whether to sign the bill or veto it, even though Congress agreed to strip the measure of money earmarked for a job-creating plan he vigorously opposed.

After working day and night for about a week, the Senate passed the spending measure by a vote of 55 to 41. Earlier Monday the House of Representatives voted 232-54 in favor of:

Senate and House Republican leaders told reporters they had urged Reagan to sign the bill, which contains about \$414 billion for major government functions.

A previous law passed this autumn lapsed at midnight last Friday and without the new measure government operations were threatened with disruption.

## Taipei plans new container service

TAIPEI, Dec. 21 (CNA) — The Chinese state-run Yangming Marine Transport Corp. has decided to inaugurate container transportation service between Taiwan and Europe March 14, 1983 to meet the increasing demand brought by the fast growing trade between the Republic of China and Europe.

Vice Communications Minister Chen Shu-hsi said that the decision has been made in line with the government's policy to have ships flying the national flag transport cargoes in and out of the nation. In the past year, shipping lines operating the Taiwan-Europe routes handled a total of 1.3 million tons of cargo, of which only 110,000 tons or 8.5 percent were shipped by vessels flying Chinese national flags.

For the promotion of Sino-European trade relations and keeping the freight rates at a reasonable level, Chen said, Yangming has decided to operate container service between Taiwan and Europe next spring.

## GM, Isuzu to set up joint ventures

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP) — General Motors Corp. and its Japanese partner Isuzu Motors Ltd. will launch joint ventures in Africa in the next few years to produce trucks and buses, an industry report said.

The Japan Economic Journal reported that GM will begin building Isuzu Trucks and buses in Egypt in early 1984. The trucks will be sent from Isuzu in kits.

The two firms are working on details for production of trucks in Tanzania and have plans to assemble trucks in Tunisia in 1984.

## Bonn draws repatriation plan

BONN, Dec. 21 (R) — The West German government has drawn up a plan under which unemployed foreign workers who voluntarily return home over the next two years would each be paid 9,000 marks (\$3,700), informed government sources said Tuesday.

The scheme would apply to any foreign workers losing a job because of factory closures or bankruptcies, or who had been working short-time for at least six months.

Children legally resident in West Germany since July 1981 would each receive 1,500 marks (\$620) to go home, the sources said.

They said the repatriation scheme, which would run from the beginning of next year to the end of 1984, would cost the government an estimated 1.2 billion marks (\$500 million), assuming that 40,000 foreigners returned home.

The conservative Bonn government has

expressed concern that with the number of unemployed over two million, and still rising, the presence of 4.6 million foreigners in the country, including 2.6 million workers, could be socially disruptive.

The sources said that under the plan drawn up by Labor Minister Norbert Bluem, Turkish and Portuguese workers who returned home would be repaid their pension contributions in full after six months.

He estimated 1.6 million Turks are by far the largest single foreign community in West Germany, followed by the Portuguese. The Bluem plan was to have been taken up by the cabinet at its last 1982 sitting Tuesday.

The total cost of 1.2 billion marks would include about 750 million marks (\$300 million) lost by the government through early repayment of pension contributions, they added.

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## Canada hints at limiting Japan cars

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (AFP) — Canada will tighten controls on Japanese car imports if the two countries do not agree on voluntary measures to curb the arrivals, the external trade minister, Gerald Regan, has said.

Regan did not say how this would be carried out. This year, Canadian customs officials in Vancouver, British Columbia, slowed down the clearing of Japanese vehicles.

Regan said the drop in the rate of imports would not be larger than this year. Under that agreement, which expires Dec. 31, Japan restricted its exports to Canada to 1,53,000 cars. Canada wants a new agreement that would also include trucks.

# Economy declining anew, U.S. aides say

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.S. economy is clearly declining again after growing by at least small amounts for six months, government officials said Tuesday in a somber year-end assessment.

Commerce Department economists now estimate the broadest measure of U.S. economic activity gross national product, adjusted for inflation is falling at an annual rate of 2.2 percent in this last quarter of the year, these sources said.

If that preliminary estimate is borne out, it would reverse the slight spring and summer gains and indicate that the long recession has not yet run its course.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said recently that he expected little or no growth for the October-December period. Many private analysts have agreed. But a decline at the rate now projected would be worse than most had forecast.

The Commerce Department does not officially release its "flash" estimate, arguing that it is based on estimates for economic factors that have not actually been measured yet and therefore cannot be relied upon.

Officials did release the latest revision for third-quarter real GNP Tuesday. That showed growth at an annual rate of 0.7 percent. Third-quarter growth originally was measured at a rate of 0.8 percent, but last month that was revised to no growth at all.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

| Quoted at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday |        | Change       |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Belarusian Dinar            | 9.10   | 9.135        |
| Bangladesh Taka             |        | 14.25        |
| Belarusian Ruble (1,000)    |        | 73.70        |
| Canadian Dollar             |        | 279.00       |
| Deutsche Mark (100)         | 143.30 | 143.15       |
| Dutch Guilder (100)         | 129.75 | 129.55       |
| Egyptian Pound              | 3.25   | 3.28         |
| Emirates Dirham (100)       | 93.25  | 93.70        |
| French Franc (100)          | 50.80  | 50.62        |
| Greek Drachma (1,000)       |        | 48.96        |
| Indian Rupee (100)          |        | 35.37        |
| Iranian Rial (100)          | 6.25   |              |
| Iranian Rial (10,000)       | 25.00  | 24.85        |
| Japanese Yen (1,000)        |        | 14.25        |
| Jordanian Dinar             | 9.70   | 9.68         |
| Kuwaiti Dinar               | 11.92  | 11.905       |
| Lebanese Lira (100)         | 88.60  | 88.40        |
| Moroccan Dirham (100)       | 53.90  | 54.40        |
| Pakistani Rupee (100)       | 28.10  | 28.29        |
| Philippine Peso (100)       |        | 58.00        |
| Pound Sterling (100)        | 93.50  | 94.56        |
| Qatari Riyal (100)          | 5.57   | 5.55         |
| Swiss Franc (100)           | 93.50  | 94.56        |
| Swiss Franc (1,000)         |        | 160.40       |
| Spanish Peseta (1,000)      | 30.20  | 27.10        |
| Swiss Franc (100)           | 169.70 | 169.50       |
| Syrian Lira (100)           | 60.25  | 60.45        |
| Turkish Lira (1,000)        |        | 3.44         |
| U.S. Dollar                 | 75.30  | 75.10        |
| Selling Price               |        | Buying Price |
| Gold kg.                    | 49.150 | 48.950       |
| 10 Tola bar                 | 5.735  | 5.695        |
| Onion                       | 1.530  | 1.500        |

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6476154, Jeddah.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

| Authority  | Description   | Tender Number | Tender Price | Closing Date |
|--|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs                | Asphalting pavement and lighting of Mayan           | 227           | 5,000        | Jan. 15      |
| Directorate of Health Affairs, Hail Region             | Catering for Hail Hospital, 1403-4                  | —             | 500          | Jan. 8       |
| Interior Ministry, College of Internal Security Forces | Setting up a training hall                          | —             | 4,000        | Dec. 18      |
| University of Petroleum and Minerals                   | Maintenance of campus gardens                       | —             | 250          | Dec. 15      |
| Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs                | Supervision of Tabuk beautification project         | 229           | 1,000        | Jan. 4       |
| " " "  | Filling-in of low lying areas in Rafha (Third time) | 2/230         | 500          | Jan. 16      |

## PORTS AUTHORITY

### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 6RD RABI AL AWWAL 1403/21TH DECEMBER 1982

#### 1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

| Berth | Name of Vessel | Agent     | Type of Cargo         | Arrival  |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 3.    | Saudi Palm     | M.E.S.A.  | General/Refrigerated  | 20.12.82 |
| 6.    | Union Norfolk  | O.C.E.    | Containers/Steel/Gen. | 19.12.82 |
| 7.    | Pelless        | O.C.E.    | Units/Rice/Gen.       | 20.12.82 |
| 8.    | Al Bandari     | Mofarrij  | Bagged Barley         | 17.12.82 |
| 9.    | Island Mariner | A.A.      | Bulk Cement           | 19.12.82 |
| 11.   | Desertless     | Al Sabah  | Bagged Barley         | 20.12.82 |
| 12.   | Maistros       | Algezirah | Stainless/Gen.        | 17.12.82 |
| 14.   | Reef Star      | O.C.E.    | Oranges               | 19.12.82 |
| 15.   | Ephemeris      | Al Sabah  | Bagged Barley         | 14.12.82 |
| 16.   | Hodeidah Crown | A.E.T.    | Containers            | 20.12.82 |
| 18.   | Odysseus       | Rolaco    | Bulk Cement           | 13.12.82 |
| 20.   | Al Marakeh     | Star      | Fruit/Chicken         | 20.12.82 |
| 24.   | Jedro          | Star      | Tiles                 | 19.12.82 |
| 28.   | Sarafli        | Ei Hawi   | Bagged Barley         | 20.12.82 |
| 33.   | Hilco Sprinter | Star      | Egg/Fruits            | 17.12.82 |
| 38.   | Thiokos II     | Red Sea   | Wire Netting/Barbed   | 17.12.82 |
| 40.   | Iannis III     | Star      | Durra                 | 14.12.82 |
| 41.   | Seris          | O.C.E.    | Bagged Barley         | 14.12.82 |
| 42.   | Kara Unicorn   | Star      | Durra                 | 07.12.82 |
| 43.   | Melide Priza   | Barnaodeh | Bagged Barley         | 20.12.82 |

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

5.3.1403/21.12.1982 CHANGES OF THE PAST 48 HOURS

#### 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

|     |                      |          |               |          |
|-----|----------------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 4.  | Evermore Ascendant   | Kanoo    | General       | 20.12.82 |
| 8.  | Stephen Reelkmen     | Al Tawil | Fert/Gen.     | 20.12.82 |
| 11. | Beforestek           | Al Tawil | Bagged Barley | 2.12.82  |
| 14. | Ulysses              | Orni     | Steel         | 18.12.82 |
| 22. | Pamela               | Kanoo    | Gen/Cont.     | 17.12.82 |
| 24. | Barzan               | Kanoo    | Containers    | 17.12.82 |
| 25. | Andrea Merario       | AET      | Containers    | 17.12.82 |
| 30. | Rebecca Weach        | Safie    | Bagged Barley | 10.12.82 |
| 31. | Stratheden           | Kanoo    | Gen/Cont.     | 17.12.82 |
| 33. | Guiyang              | Orni     | General       | 16.12.82 |
| 35. | Cyclopuf             | Orni     | General       | 16.12.82 |
| 36. | Moids                | Almazg   | Bulk Cement   | 9.12.82  |
| 36. | Moids(D.B.)          | Almazg   | Bulk Cement   | 9.12.82  |
| 37. | Homeria (D.B.)       | AET      | Bulk Cement   | 15.12.82 |
| 38. | Meniana Alice (D.B.) | Globe    | Bulk Cement   | 17.12.82 |

#### 2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

|               |         |               |          |
|---------------|---------|---------------|----------|
| Myonjin       | Alireza | Cars          | 16.12.82 |
| Xiao Shan     | Sherber | General       | 16.12.82 |
| Discovery Bay | Kanoo   | Gen/Ref       | 16.12.82 |
| Guyang        | Orni    | General       | 16.12.82 |
| Aramedia      | YMC     | Tiles         | 16.12.82 |
| Barge CN-111  | Barber  | To Load Cont. | 17.12.82 |



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## Increase set at 4.5%

## EEC agrees on farm prices

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (R) — The European Commission Tuesday agreed on a package of price proposals which would give the European Economic Community's eight million farmers average price rises of between four and 4.5 percent in 1983, officials said.

But it suggested to community governments that milk producers be given a rise of only 3.18 percent, and that cereals farmers be paid only three percent extra, they said.

The officials said the annual price package would cost the community budget some \$320 million in 1983 and an extra \$620 million in world markets.

## Peking assails

## Thatcher policies

PEKING, Dec. 21 (AFP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher got poor marks for the overall effects of her austerity policies from China's official news agency Tuesday.

In a year-end review, New China News Agency said Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government had succeeded in slowing inflation and lowering interest rates.

But those results were achieved at a "high cost" and were not sufficient to halt the decline of Britain's economy and the "continuous swelling of its dole queues," the agency said.

For the twin evils of stagflation and unemployment, the agency said, Mrs. Thatcher had found no "effective remedies."

The commission has suggested that West Germany's "green" mark be revalued by 2.8 percent, cutting an equal amount off the value of the overall increase for its farmers. It also proposed revaluations of 2.3 percent for Britain's green pound and the Dutch green guilder.

Dalsager is due to formally present the package at a news conference later Tuesday and it will then go to community governments for what diplomats expect will be months of wrangling before a final package is agreed.

The commission has suggested that savings will stabilize and that household spending will recover during the year from its two percent drop this year.

Business investment should reverse its fall, but the recovery will be "extremely hesitant" — with investment in machines and tools growing one percent in 1983 compared to this year's 5.75 percent drop, the OECD said.

The OECD expects that savings will stabilize and that household spending will recover during the year from its two percent drop this year.

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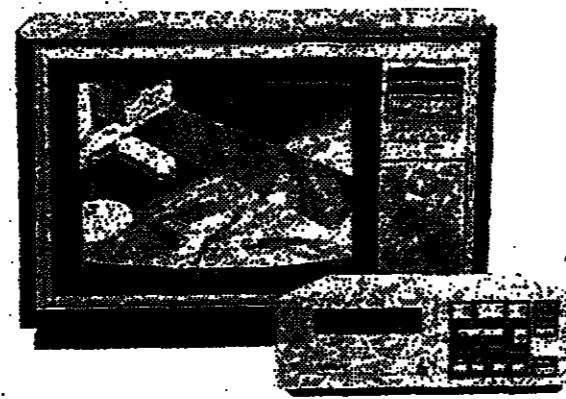


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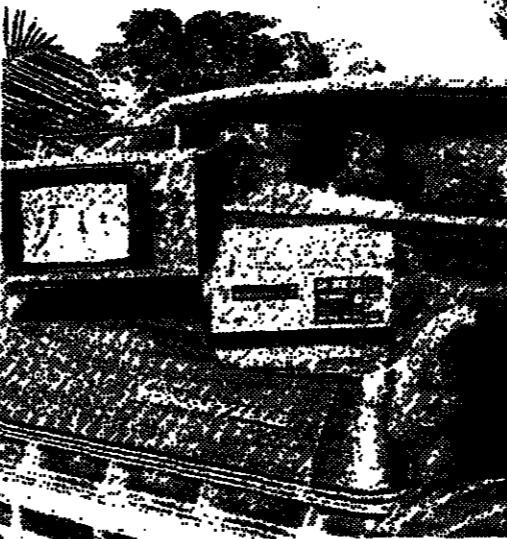
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1982

arabnews Features

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# arabnews

'B' section

## American families fight to keep killers in prison

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES (LOS) — Charles Manson is not a model prisoner. California's infamous mass murderer, now 48, slices swastikas in his fore head, fights other inmates and tosses boiling coffee over guards. In 11 years of jail he has been disciplined 35 times, mostly for assault. So it was no surprise when, at a recent hearing in Vacaville jail, near San Francisco, the shaggy leader of the cult that in 1969 shot and hacked to death eight complete strangers, including Roman Polanski's actress wife Sharon Tate, was denied parole.

However, the very suggestion that Manson and members of his so-called Family might be given let loose on them again has roused Californians to righteous fury. Mansonite appeals, on top of a string of other such parole pleas, including that of Robert Kennedy's assassin Sirhan Sirhan, have triggered a drive to keep "lifers" jailed literally for life.

In crime-obsessed California, which is something of a trend-setter in national law reform, the issue has become one of the hottest political potatoes of the day. Anger over Jerry Brown's many appointments of liberal, supposedly lenient judges was a key factor in the California governor's failure to win a seat in the U.S. Senate last month. In the face of an outcry for harsher, longer sentences and the early reactivation of San Quentin's gas chamber, liberal response has been distinctly muted.

"They're putting murderers back on the street to kill again," protests Mrs. Gwen Tate, 50, whose daughter Sharon was eight-and-a-half months pregnant when she was slaughtered. Last March supporters of former Manson cultist Leslie van Houten, 33, began petitioning for her freedom. Mrs. Tate, and allies in a group called "Parents of Murdered Children," distributed counter-petitions from her beauty salon. In two weeks, 10,000 signatures were mustered. Van Houten was denied parole.

Fifty "lifers" convicted of murder were released in California last year. The average term spent in jail by killer is 12 years, and of more than 2,000 men and women serving life sentences, only two have been in prison more than 20 years. The objections point to several murderers who killed again when set at liberty. Robert Massie, for instance, was set free in 1978 after serving 13 years for killing a woman in an armed robbery. A year later he was back in jail for murdering a San Francisco shopkeeper.

Last month a Los Angeles man with a 19-year record of kidnap and rape was arrested for the alleged murder of a 10-year-old. He was free on parole at the time, having served five years of a seven-year sentence. Other parolees have run foul of the law. Jimmy Lee Smith was paroled last February for his role in the kidnap and murder of two unarmed policemen, a case that dragged through the courts for seven years and inspired Joseph Wambaugh's best-selling book *The Onion Field*. Smith is now back in prison for dealing in heroin.

In 1972, California's death penalty law was struck down as unconstitutional, in time to save Manson, Smith and 100 others from the gas chamber. Although capital punishment was restored two years later by popular vote, the reprieved killers became eligible for parole after seven years. Among them was Sirhan Sirhan, who is now seeking release on grounds that he is rehabilitated and that, were he alive, the liberal Robert Kennedy would agree that poor Sirhan has suffered enough.

After 15 years behind bars Sirhan has in fact been given a release date — Sept. 1, 1984 — by the parole board. It acted unaware of his alleged threat to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy, or of letters sent from prison which have lately come to light. Authorities have been deluged with letters and petitions from citizens outraged at the idea of Kennedy's killer ever going free. Public outrage, a new factor in the parole equation, seems likely to block his release, as it has done in the precedent-setting case of William Fain, 36, who is doing life in San Quentin for the 1967 murder of a young student and the rape of two girls.

After a state psychiatrist concluded that Fain's potential for violence is now "below average," a parole board ordered his release last January. To keep Fain inside, the dead youth's family collected 62,500 signatures and the backing of four town councils. For the first time in U.S. legal history, a court ruled that "awareness of public hostility" is a legitimate reason for denying parole.

The Tate's and other "surviving victims" as the "Parents of Murdered Children" call themselves, say that parole should, quite simply, be denied to any and all convicted murderers. "Let the killer out of his cell when the victim gets up from his grave," says Don Scott, an LA businessman whose son was killed in a hold-up. "Is the law telling us our children's lives are worth only seven years?"

To Dwight Blackstock, a Presbyterian minister who is campaigning for the release of Leslie van Houten, that attitude is "terribly mistaken." A group of relatives and friends called "Friends of Leslie" claims she is being unfairly treated because of the emotion surrounding the Manson case. People such as van Houten, Blackstock contends, have become political pawns in a vengeful time. Few other voices arguing for compassion are to be heard in a California afflicted with more than 3,000 murders a year.

## A memorable concert by British pianist

By Alan Pinn Smith

JEDDAH — Completing his first Middle East concert tour, one of Britain's young pianists, Martin Roscoe, delighted a small but enthusiastic audience in Jeddah last Saturday with a recital of well-known works by Haydn, Chopin, Liszt and Beethoven.

From the opening bars of the Haydn sonata in C minor, Roscoe held the audience's full attention with the precision and rightness of his playing, his delicacy of touch and sense of naturalness in tempo and phrasing that channeled the stream of Haydn's music to perfection.

From the balanced but deeply moving quality of the Haydn, Roscoe turned to the familiar charms of Chopin's waltzes. If Haydn suggests cultivated landscapes and the ordered harmony of man and nature, Chopin conjures up images of elegant salons and the cultivated expression of exquisite sentiment.

Chopin's D flat major and C sharp minor waltzes belong in every amateur's album and all too often suffer the fate of being played for crudely exaggerated effect: the famous slow movement of the C sharp minor waltz, for example, Roscoe's interpretations, in contrast, though technically flawless, disappointed the listener somewhat and for the opposite reason. Dexterity was demonstrated in the well-known Minute Waltz and the expressiveness, so fine in the Haydn, was somewhat lacking in the C sharp minor.

However, Roscoe had convincingly adapted to Chopin in his performance of the passionate Ballade in G minor with its intensely dramatic "a presto con fuoco" ending. Roscoe, who lacks nothing in technical ability, demonstrated both the power and finesse that the work demands.

The musical world of Michael Tippett was introduced after the interval with a performance of his sonata No. 2. Apart from a certain sense of frustrated talent and energy — an almost painful lack of confidence in the meaningful continuity of things — this collection of non-sequiturs offered little to engage the feelings. This was, of course, a quality of the music rather than of its performance.

Roscoe ended his recital with two grand works: Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata and, as a special request encore, Liszt's adaptation of Wagner's Tristan. To my ear the Beethoven, though very fine as a performance, suffered from undue resonance created by the acoustics of the hall. At times one sensed a certain holding back on the part of the performer in order to support the clarity that his technique afforded, and contrasts that weren't lacking in the least in the more contained Haydn, now seemed less effective.

But whatever the technical reason for this, it hardly mattered with the massive effects of the Liszt — a tour de force of virtuoso playing — full of unbearably drawn out Wagnerian tensions, with the dykes eventually bursting in a ferociously hammered bass, and with the treble drifting at last to a vanishing point of spent ecstasy. As a player, Roscoe's style is to address himself to the music rather than to the audience, but this bravura demonstration lacked nothing in theatrical effect.



British pianist Martin Roscoe

## Jean-Pierre Cot -- liberal who broke Africa's rules

By Mark Doyle

LONDON, (LOS) — Jean-Pierre Cot, who resigned recently from the French government, made the mistake of thinking a country's conscience can extend beyond its own borders.

His resignation as minister for cooperation and development was symptomatic of a serious divergence between the French Socialist government's professed policy aims in Africa and the realities of dealing with an embarrassing colonial past.

As minister for "cooperation and development" in charge of a portfolio which had before his arrival been concerned just with "Cooperation", Cot thought France's "pragmatic" relationship with its former colonies could be transformed by the small matter of a Socialist president at the Elysee.

But powerful political and economic interests in Paris and among the power elite of Africa's French-speaking capitals were upset at Cot's insistence on exporting his Socialist ideas.

Not only did the young minister advocate "appropriate" development policies — food production, not color TV stations — he also concerned himself with human rights, a sure sign of not understanding the rules of the Franco-African game.

France has stronger and more enduring relations with her former colonies in Africa than any other European country. When Cot



Jean-Pierre Cot

took up his post 18 months ago he said he would "decolonize" those relationships, which were characterized by some African countries having no other role in the French view than that of *chasse garde* for French exporters and literal *chasse garde* for former President Giscard's sporting delight.

At least 300,000 jobs in France depend directly on trade with the underdeveloped world, mainly Africa. Thousands of other French citizens work in Francophone Africa

as highly paid "cooperators": engineers, economists and businessmen.

Cot says the role of these *cooperators* is to advise on the development of what are some of the poorest countries in the world. Critics say the *cooperators*' main role is to ensure French culture remains dominant and to allocate fat contracts to French companies.

Jean-Pierre Cot was not wholly naive: he saw some of the mutual benefits of such a relationship, and indeed sold to the electorate an increase in France's development "aid" by telling voters their "charity" would soon return home.

But Cot would not, in his words, sell "no matter what to no matter whom". He was against, for example, a recent contract to supply color TV technology to Burundi, an impoverished and landlocked country of Central Africa.

By questioning the "appropriateness" of certain development projects Cot was tacitly criticizing the *cooperators*: whose interests, he asked, are they serving?

A pointer to the answer is that, in 1980, repatriated profits of companies and salaries of French nationals working in Ivory Coast added up to more than France's entire development aid for Africa that year. For Cot to have stepped on the toes of *cooperators* was bad enough, but to bring up the issue of human rights was the last straw.

Cot once said he never traveled to a coun-

try without first consulting his copy of the *Amnesty International Yearbook*. This made him unpopular with some African leaders and an embarrassment to President Mitterrand.

In July this year President Sekou Toure of Guinea was welcomed with full honors to Paris. Sekou Toure has been asked by Amnesty International to account for 69 persons who have "disappeared". Sekou Toure's regime is widely acknowledged to be repressive. But Mitterrand shook his hand for "reasons of state", which are in Francophone Africa sometimes indistinguishable from naked commercial interests.

In August President Mitterrand went to Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, for the annual Franco-African summit, without apparently questioning President Mobutu's attitudes to basic freedom or justice. President Mobutu is another African President who will brook no political opposition in his country and who ruthlessly stamps it out when it surfaces.

Jean-Pierre Cot, an academic, found the strains of being one of the principle salesmen for France's Africa policy too much to bear. Like many liberals before him, he has withdrawn in the hot African sun.

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Despite limited funds

## Pakistani scientists deliver the goods

By Muhammad Ziauddin

ISLAMABAD (Dophnews) — Far away from the glare of publicity, a handful of Pakistani scientists with a shoe-string budget and next to nothing by way of equipment are trying to develop a whole range of local technologies.

From mini-hydro power stations to dung energy and fertilizer, the Appropriate Technology Development Organization (ATDO) is proving its contribution to national development restricted by lack of funds and modern technologies.

In the early '70s, when the fad of appropriate technology caught the imagination of Third World countries, it was seen as a quick and cheap way to national development through local technologies. Pakistan also joined the bandwagon and created the ATDO with a lot of fanfare.

When the dust settled down, and "miracle technologies" did not materialize, the ATDO was relegated to a low position. By 1980, it was decided in principle to close down the organization. It was allowed to exist only after the press created a howl and ATDO officials promptly pointed its worth in development. But the resources made available to it were hardly enough to finance its existence.

Still, the organization plodded on. It has achieved successes in energy development, for instance, which if properly promoted could take care of at least 30 percent of the energy requirement in rural Pakistan. For one, the ATDO has brought the technologies

of the biogas and mini-hydro power station within reach of rural areas.

The biogas plant it has developed costs about 3,500 rupees (\$290) for construction, with annual operating expenses running to about 658 rupees (\$55). The plant is designed to generate gas worth about 2,036 rupees (\$168) in terms of kerosene costs. It also produces fertilizer worth 159 rupees (\$13). The net gain per year is 1,537 rupees (\$127), with investment supposedly recovered within two to three years. The plant's life span is about 20 years, with a total yearly gas generation capacity of about 1,096 cubic meters.

Cow-dung, the main input of the biogas plant, is easily available from about an estimated 26 million cattle and buffaloes in the country. About 18 million heads are in herds of three and above (the number of cattle required to feed the plant). It is estimated that from the 18 million heads dung dropping of about 180 million kilograms could be collected. Assuming a 50 percent collectability, dung available for biogas generation will be around 90 million kg.

This amount of dung dropping is estimated to be capable of producing 3.33 million cubic meters of gas, or about 1,215 million cubic meters per year. Using the dung of 18 million cattle at 50 percent collectability, the biogas technology can turn out 1,215 million cubic meters of gas, valued at 2,260 million rupees (\$187 million) every year. This can go some way to reduce the country's need for imported kerosene oil for cooking and lighting.

The ATDO has also taken in hand the promotion and development of mini-hydro power stations. So far, it has established about 39 units of 10 to 20 kilowatts. Some 25 more units are reportedly under construction while about 35 new sites have been identified for future mini-hydro power stations. A number of waterfalls can be used to drive turbines, the technology only requiring an imported generator. (A generator which could be fabricated locally is being developed.)

Each mini hydro power station of five KW costs about 27,000 rupees (\$2,230) carrying a subsidy of 20 percent (actually the 50 percent cost of an imported generator). When the ATDO generator is perfected, even this imported component would be replaced by locally made ones.

By Peter J.

Steinrohr

M.D., F.A.C.P.

## CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER

Dear Dr. Steinrohr: I'm one of the young ones with breast cancer. At the age of 38, I'm still proud of my figure. I hate to think of having to lose my entire breast. My doctor agrees that I don't have to undergo mastectomy. He says that conservative treatment may be as effective. The cancer was discovered early, he says, and treatment with X-rays following removal of the tumor is now one accepted form of treatment. What do you think of this type of therapy? — Mrs. L.

Dear Mrs. L.: What's important is to remove as much of the tumor as possible. Localized excision of the tumor and radiotherapy, rather than mastectomy, may benefit from mammography before and after tumor removal. In a recent study by Warren B. Gefter, M.D. and associates reported in *Radiology* (1/82), at least one-third of the mammograms yielded useful information: whether or not to remove more tumor before going ahead with radiation therapy. They concluded: "Since the combination of tumor removal and primary radiation therapy is emerging as an alternative to more radical surgery for treatment of early breast carcinoma, the value and limitations of mammography in this form of therapy should be recognized." Your own doctor's judgment, Mrs. L., will determine whether or not you need mammography.

## MEDICALETTERS

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steinrohr: I've rarely suffered from headaches. Lately,

I've been having migraine-type head pain. Could they be due to something in my diet? For the past few months, I've gotten into the habit of taking cheddar cheese with coffee instead of a sweet dessert. Could this be the reason? — Mr. M.

Dear Mr. M.: Try being a medical detective. A simple clue would be to delete cheeses with tyramine from your diet. If the headaches disappear, you have your answer. But diagnosis is not so simple. There may be other common reasons for headaches: milk, eggs, chocolate, corn. Also avoid wines. An overlooked pickled herring may be the culprit.

Dear Dr. Steinrohr: I've recently had my 50th birthday. My doctor, unlike many others, is willing to prescribe estrogens. He realizes there may be a threat of heart attack, but he feels the greater danger is my getting osteoporosis. Which is the lesser of the two evils? — Mrs. P.

Dear Mrs. P.: More doctors are beginning to realize that osteoporosis is a threat that must be considered. One estimate is that postmenopausal osteoporosis affects 25-50 percent of older postmenopausal women. And 80 percent of all hip fractures are associated with this disease. Bone loss comes about the time of menopause. Estrogen therapy reverses the calcium phosphate balance. This lessens the likelihood of fractures. To guard against heart attack, check on blood pressure. No smoking. No overeating.

Those who have been watching the ipil-ipil experiment believe that once it has proved its worth, it will attract the attention of the corporate sector in a big way.

The ATDO is also trying to harness the various streams that flow at a very high speed. The canal falls in the Punjab and Sind are also said to possess hydro power potential. The ATDO is reportedly engaged in developing proper water wheels and hydraulic ramps together with the various engineering universities in the country.

The ATDO is also concerned with running of public transport vehicles on gas. At present, compressed gas comes in imported cylinders carrying a pressure of 2,000 pounds and above. The ATDO has experimented with a gas cylinder carrying 100 pounds of pressure which is said to have proved good for a run of about 30 miles.

It has placed orders for the fabrication of 100 pound pressure cylinders with a Karach company which will comply with Australian safety standards. These cylinders will be fitted on the roofs of city buses while refueling stations will be established on various routes.

To narrow the expanding gap between the growing demand and diminishing availability of firewood and timber, the ATDO has begun experimental cultivation of "super trees" which reportedly take only six years to attain full growth. The seeds of the "super trees" (ipil-ipil-K-8) imported from Philippines three years back are now sown on plots of four acres each in Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thatta in Sind Province. The ipil-ipil trees reportedly produce per hectare of timber about 88 cubic meter and 20 tons a year of green foliage for animal feed after only six years.

According to official estimates, Pakistan is likely to face a production and demand gap of 29 million cubic feet of timber and 813 million cubic feet of firewood by the end of 1983. At the moment, the country has a forest area of about 7.3 million acres which is about 3.7 percent of the total land area.

The rate of afforestation is said to be 30,000 acres annually and timber production is about 4-5 cubic feet per acre. It has been estimated that with the coverage of 60,000 acres per year in future afforestation programs, the productive forest area will increase by only about 0.03 percent.

Pakistan now imports wood worth more than 800 million rupees (\$66 million) annually. The firewood gap is being partly met from other sources such as natural gas, kerosene oil, agricultural refuse and cow dung. If the ipil-ipil experiment succeeds, a major portion of the resources would be available for more important needs and a significant amount of foreign exchange now being spent on the import of timber could be saved.

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Pakistan now imports wood worth more than 800 million rupees (\$66 million) annually. The firewood gap is being partly met from other sources such as natural gas, kerosene oil, agricultural refuse and cow dung. If the ipil-ipil experiment succeeds, a major portion of the resources would be available for more important needs and a significant amount of foreign exchange now being spent on the import of timber could be saved.

Those who have been watching the ipil-ipil experiment believe that once it has proved its worth, it will attract the attention of the corporate sector in a big way.

The ATDO is also trying to harness the various streams that flow at a very high speed. The canal falls in the Punjab and Sind are also said to possess hydro power potential. The ATDO is reportedly engaged in developing proper water wheels and hydraulic ramps together with the various engineering universities in the country.

The ATDO is also concerned with running of public transport vehicles on gas. At present, compressed gas comes in imported cylinders carrying a pressure of 2,000 pounds and above. The ATDO has experimented with a gas cylinder carrying 100 pounds of pressure which is said to have proved good for a run of about 30 miles.

It has placed orders for the fabrication of 100 pound pressure cylinders with a Karach company which will comply with Australian safety standards. These cylinders will be fitted on the roofs of city buses while refueling stations will be established on various routes.

To narrow the expanding gap between the growing demand and diminishing availability of firewood and timber, the ATDO has begun experimental cultivation of "super trees" which reportedly take only six years to attain full growth. The seeds of the "super trees" (ipil-ipil-K-8) imported from Philippines three years back are now sown on plots of four acres each in Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thatta in Sind Province. The ipil-ipil trees reportedly produce per hectare of timber about 88 cubic meter and 20 tons a year of green foliage for animal feed after only six years.

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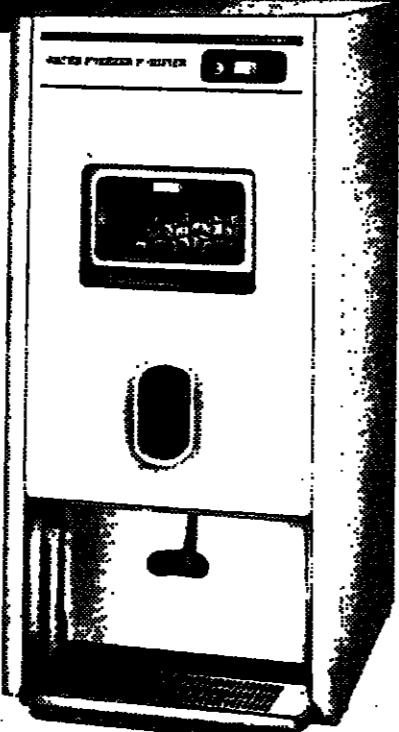


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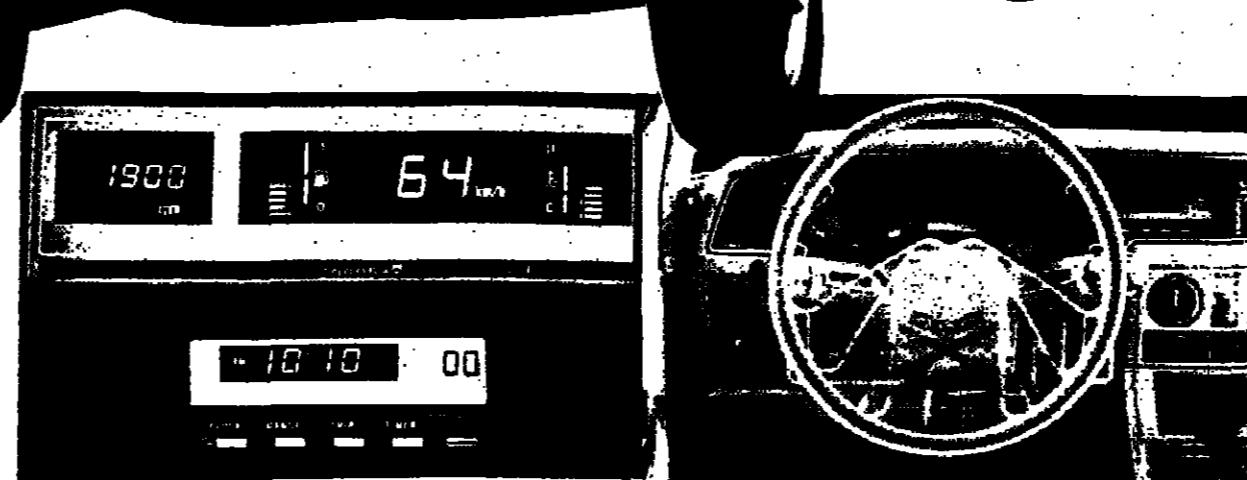
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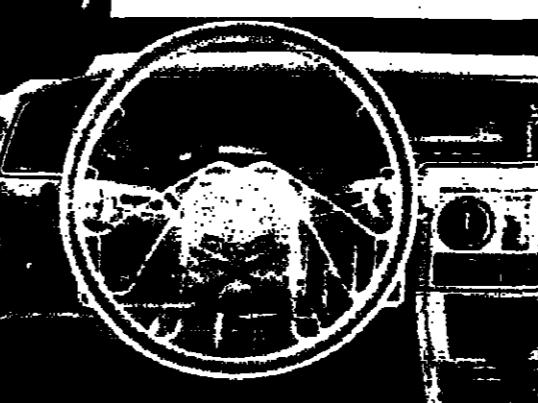
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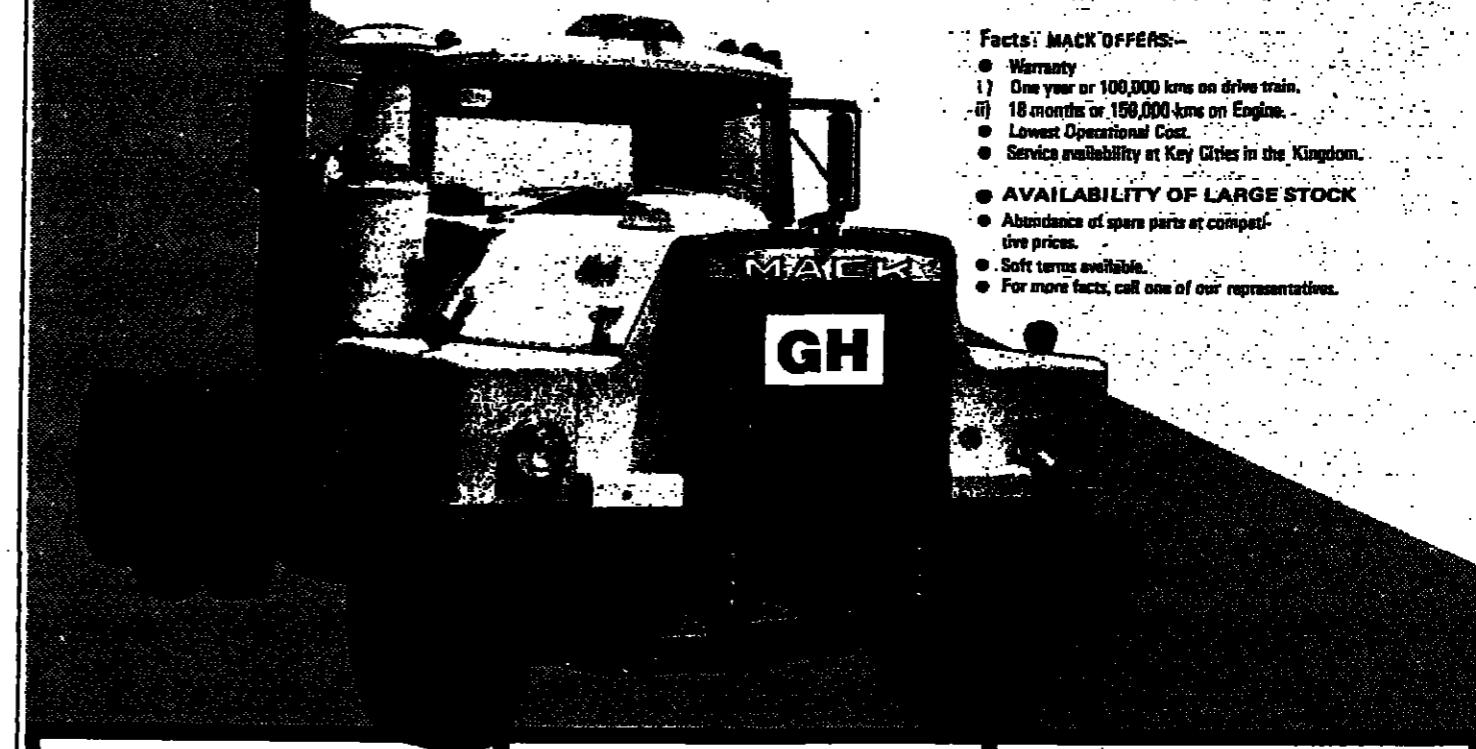
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*Manufacturing surge in Third World***Solar cells popular in energy-short world**

By Christopher Flavin

WASHINGTON (Depthnews) — The big news about the photovoltaics industry in the early 1980s is that it is prospering despite a worldwide recession which has pushed many long-established industries to the brink of insolvency.

Solar cells production has expanded nearly fourfold during a three-year period when the world economy's annual growth rate was just one percent. The explosive growth is virtually guaranteed for the next three to five years. By 1985, the photovoltaics industry could easily be producing five times as many solar cells as it does now.

Today, the industry attracts ever larger investments, and sales have grown steadily to between \$100 million and \$200 million a year. The West and Japan spend about \$150 million each year on photovoltaics. Worldwide production has recently grown at a rate of nearly 50 percent annually and could easily expand fiftyfold by 1990.

The yearly output of photovoltaics has grown from a few hundred kilowatts of peak power in 1976 to about 8,000 kilowatts (8 megawatts) in 1982. Altogether, the solar cells made in 1982 could provide enough power for about 2,000 typical modern houses. If only solar cell technology received the kind of intense attention in the 1950s that nuclear power was given, photovoltaic systems would have by now become a common sight on rooftops.

The United States clearly dominates, with four-fifths of the world market and a research lead of at least several years in most fields. Of the 25 established solar cell manufacturers, 14 are in the U.S.; three in Japan, two in West Germany, two in France and one each in India, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. Total investment has reached close to \$500 million annually.

The largest source of new capital in photovoltaics in recent years has been the oil industry.

**Photovoltaics considered ultimate energy technology**

WASHINGTON (Depthnews) — Solar photovoltaic cells have been called the ultimate energy technology. Even the most advanced nuclear power plants are clumsy and inefficient by comparison. Photovoltaic energy conversion is fundamentally different from other forms of electricity generation. In fact, it more closely resembles photosynthesis, the biochemical process that forms the energy basis of life on earth.

Solar cells convert sunlight (the world's most abundant and widespread renewable energy source) into electricity. Sunlight interacts only with the electrons in the cell, and does not alter the material itself so solar cells can last indefinitely. Unlike wind turbine, diesel engine or nuclear power plant, photovoltaic systems have no wear and tear problem.

Although research and development still form much of the solar cell industry, practical use of the technology is growing rapidly. About a third of solar electric systems are used at remote communications installations. About 20 percent provide power for water pumping, and another 15 percent are used at isolated houses. The remaining cells meet needs ranging from electrical rust protection of bridges to the lighting of fire lookouts and aviation beacons.

Extremely reliable in extraordinarily harsh conditions, solar cells work in space in a vacuum at extremely high and low temperatures while constantly exposed to intense radiation. They have been installed in communications systems on the frozen tundra, in fire lookouts atop high peaks, and with water pumps in parched deserts. In fact, the first photovoltaic system sent into space operated without interruption for eight years.

Although the current market for solar cells

try. By 1982, eight oil companies in the U.S. and three in Europe had invested in photovoltaics, together bringing close to \$100 million to the industry each year. Three solar cell firms owned wholly or partly by oil companies (all from the U.S.) now have an estimated 80 percent of the worldwide market for photovoltaics.

In Japan, which has the Southeast Asian market, large integrated electronics firms like Fuji, Sanyo and Sharp have recently entered the industry. By studying American technology and carefully plotting their own course, Japanese companies have leapfrogged close to the forefront. The Japanese research and development budget for photovoltaics has risen by 140 percent in two years.

Since the late 1970s, a large part of the market for photovoltaics has been in developing countries. Interest has been particularly strong in the Philippines and Thailand where governments encourage the use of photovoltaics imported from Europe and the U.S. for communications, water pumping and other uses. India and Mexico are taking a different approach, developing government-owned photovoltaic industries and installing solar electric systems in the countryside. Pakistan plans to introduce solar electricity in 14 villages by 1984.

Before too long, developing nations should also be assembling systems using photovoltaic cells made in industrial countries, and later making photovoltaics locally, most likely via joint ventures with established companies. A surge in photovoltaic manufacturing in the Third World is likely by the late 1980s, led by Brazil, China, India and the Philippines. Competition among fast industrializing "middle income" countries like Brazil, Mexico and the Philippines is already intense and may shape the immediate future of the solar cell industry.

A few predictions are now possible. For instance, photovoltaics should become the largest new source of electricity for villages in

many developing countries within a few years. Third World governments and international aid agencies, however, must help introduce solar electric systems if they are to be widely used. Most important financing for poorer areas of the Third World.

By the late 1980s, centralized photovoltaic power stations should become conventional generating technologies in many regions, and power utilities will lead the way in introducing solar electricity. By the early 1990s, rooftop solar electric systems should begin to catch on around the world. By the end of the century, there will likely be between 10,000 and 20,000 megawatts of solar cells installed.

Solar power systems will continue to grow fast after the year 2000, eventually supplying between 20 and 30 percent of the world's power. Yet the widespread use of solar cells depends on meeting one major challenge: cost reduction.

A bona fide market for solar electric houses should emerge when photovoltaic array prices fall to \$2-3 per watt — about one-fourth of the current level. This should happen by the early 1990s at the latest. At this price range a 3-5 kilowatt system providing 70 percent of a household's electricity needs could be installed for between \$10,000 and \$25,000.

At first the market will be dominated by weather-native manufacturers, but as prices fall below \$2 per watt, solar electric homes will be generating electricity at a price competitive with utility generated power. At that point, likely by the mid-1990s, solar electric system will probably cost about \$8 per watt and the market will be growing explosively.

Photovoltaics has so far followed a remarkable cost curve, with prices falling by an average of more than 50 percent every five years. Recently, average solar array prices have plummeted from \$20 per peak watt in 1977 to about \$9 in 1982. But at today's prices, a photovoltaic system just large enough to power a 100-watt light bulb would

cost at least \$1,500. More cost reduction is obviously needed.

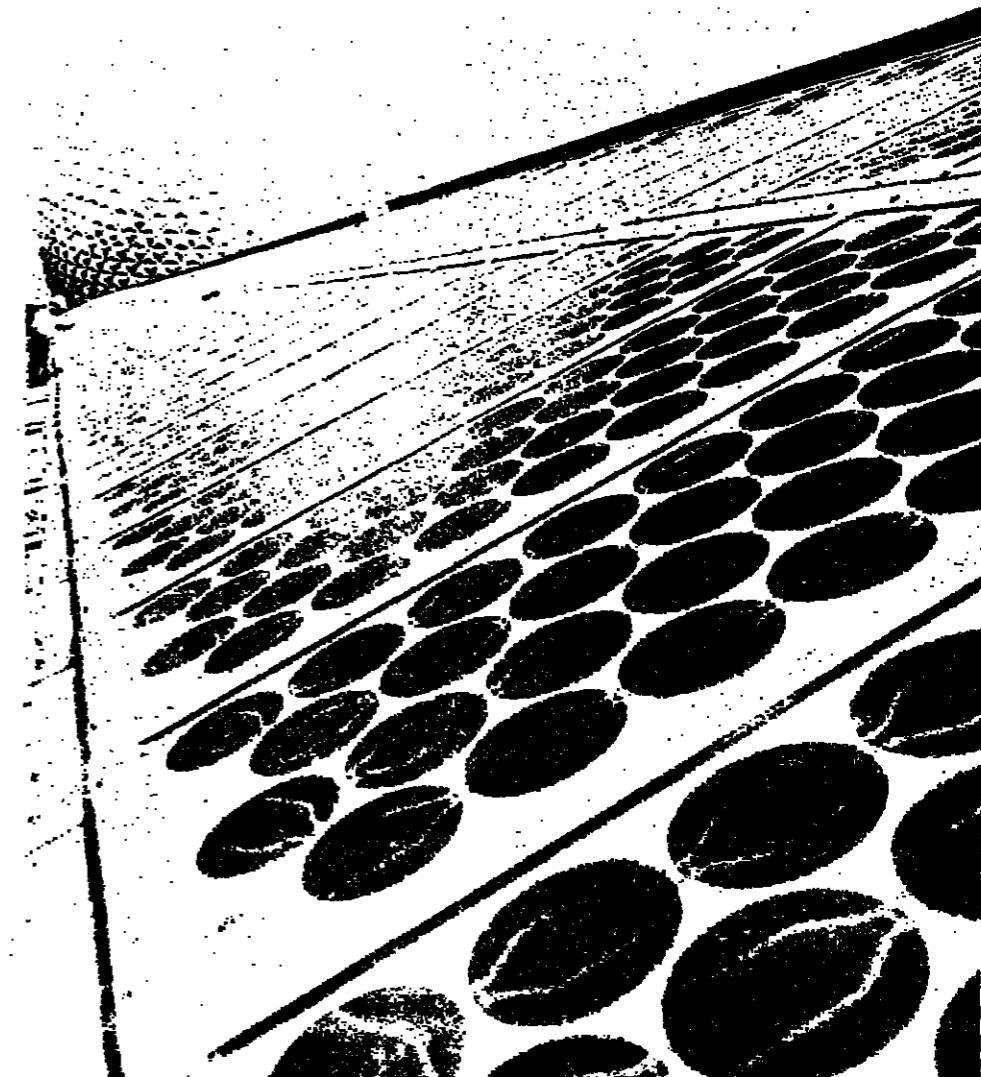
The cost of several other components of a photovoltaic system must also be reduced, including electrical wiring, power conditioning, control devices, battery storage, support equipment, site preparation and installation. A full solar electric system today costs between \$18 and \$25 per watt and sometimes more. By the early 1990s, the components could account for as much as 80 percent of the total cost.

Photovoltaics is a proven technology with an impressive record of reliability. It is also a world of high technology laboratories, secret plans, patents and weekly rumors of the "latest breakthrough". The industry is diverse, with small firms of a dozen employees competing alongside electronics conglomerates and oil companies that have gained their position by gobbling up small firms.

Yet the promise of photovoltaics has attracted a wide range of supporters: back-to-nature homesteaders, environmentalists, politicians of all stripes and hardened businessmen. Increasingly, photovoltaics is a world of big business, with oil companies contributing a sizable share of the nearly \$500 million now invested worldwide each year.

Photovoltaic systems cause fewer environmental problems in sharp contrast to coal and nuclear power, the most rapidly growing electricity sources today. Each of these poses environmental risks on an unprecedented global scale.

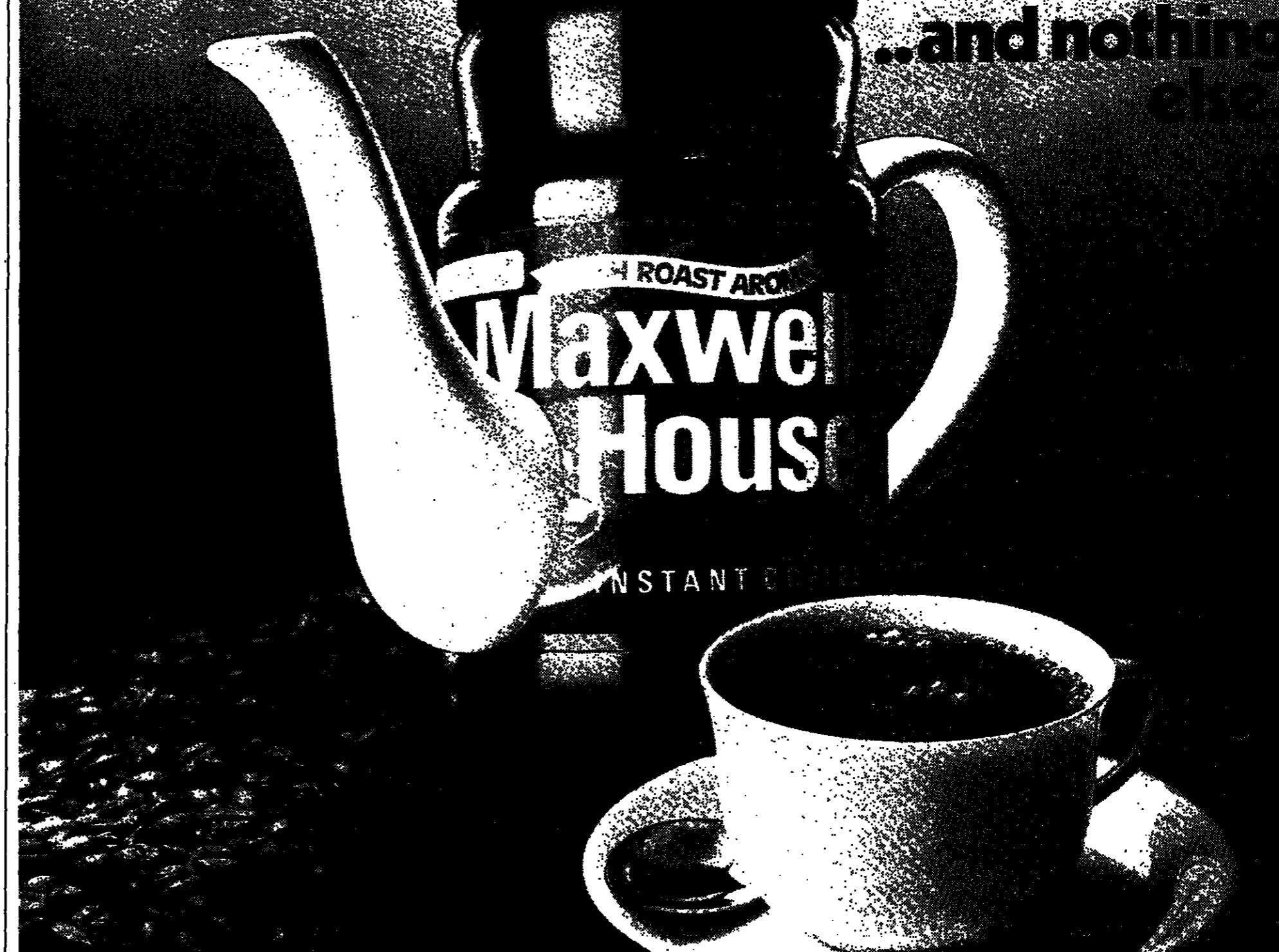
Solar cells over the next few decades could bring electricity to over a billion people for whom there is no other power source. Photovoltaics can also become the basis of small-scale industrialization in small towns and rural areas all over the world. But nothing illustrates the true value of photovoltaics more strikingly than the improved health of a Sri Lankan fisherman who can refrigerate his fish catch for consumption during the off-season.



**SUN COLLECTOR:** Mounted on the roof of an exhibition called the Universe of Energy in Florida, this solar system, using 80,000 circular cells, produces 70,000 watts. The array of silicon cells is sufficient to power 15 single homes and is said to be one of the most advanced systems of its kind. In the background is the EPCOT Center geosphere.

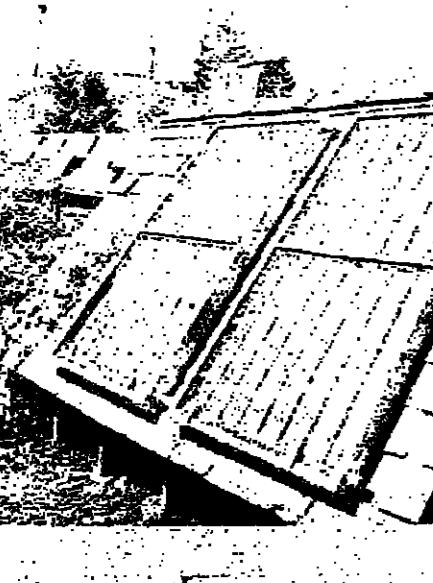
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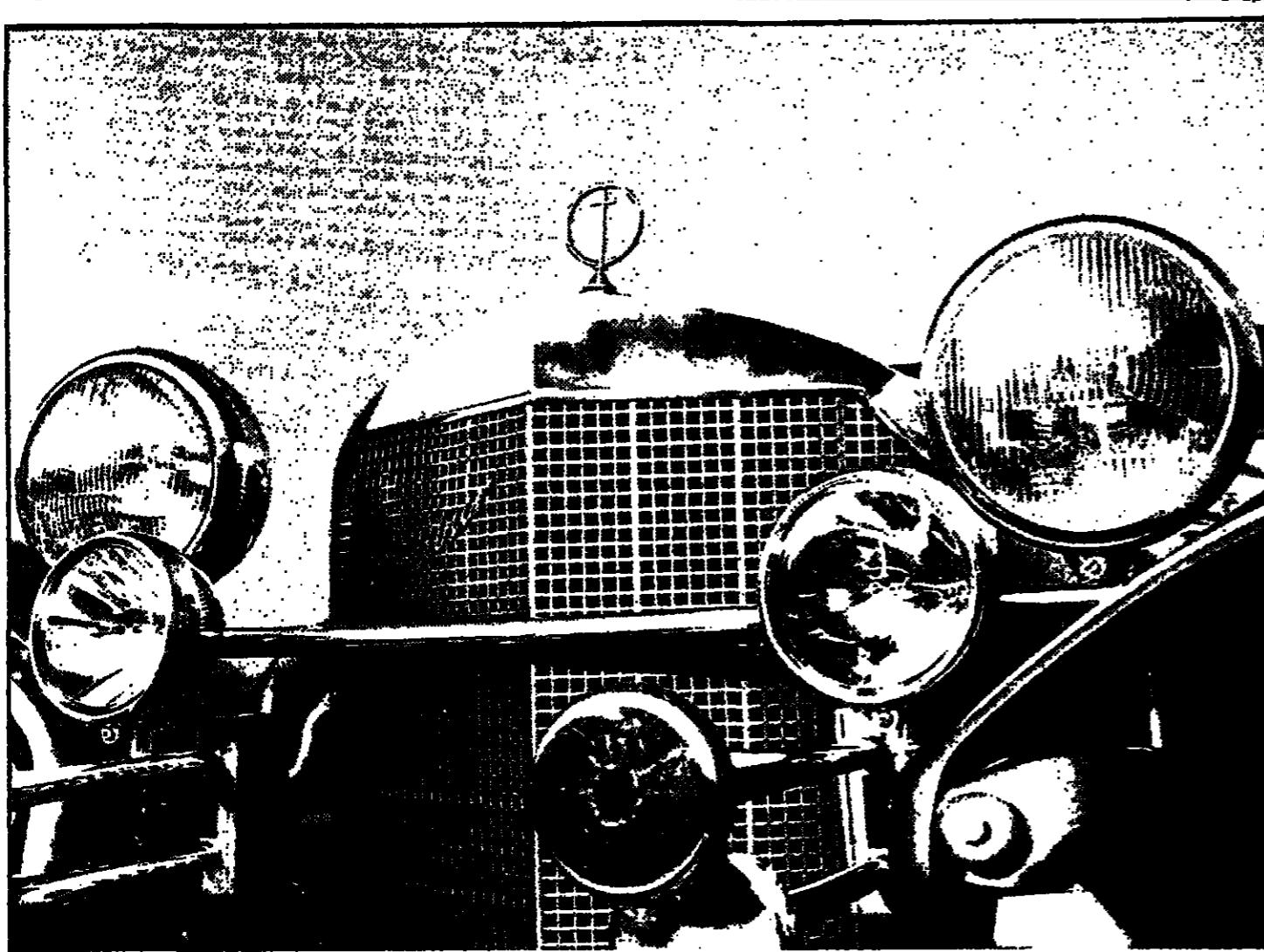
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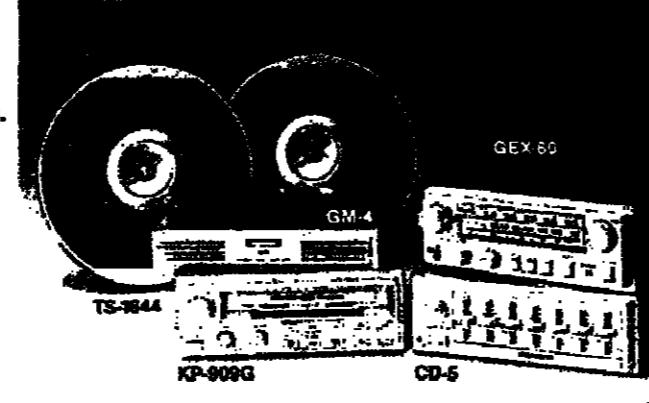
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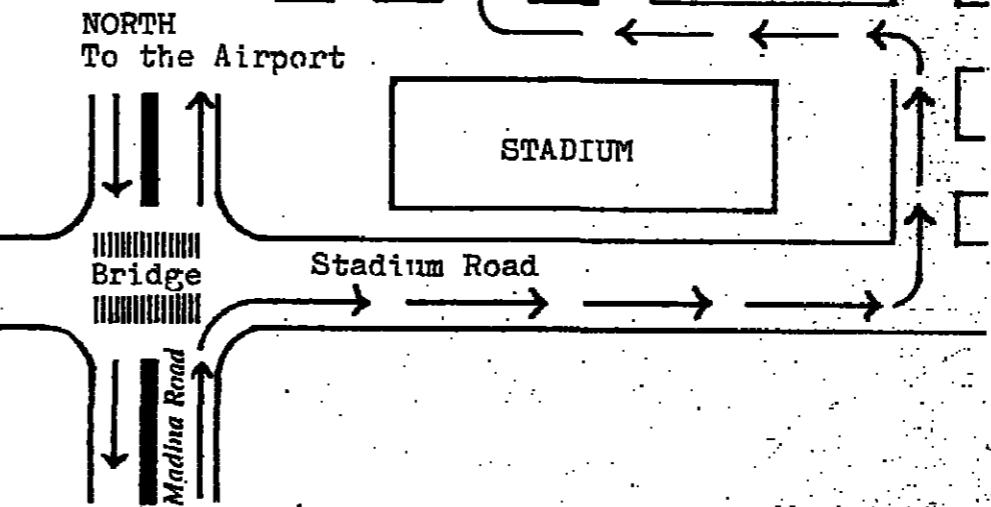
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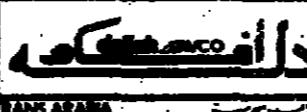
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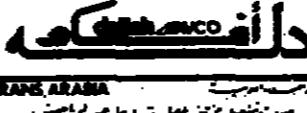


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CONFIDENCE TO:

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT  
P.O.BOX: 2628  
RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA.

## FOR RENT

A BEAUTIFUL 3 BEDROOM  
VILLA

Located at Suleimaniyah Riyadh with garden and  
swimming pool.

PLEASE CONTACT:  
MAHMOUD 476-4844 - RIYADH.  
ABDALLAH 669-2563 - JEDDAH.

## FOR SALE

120 CU. METRE PER HOUR  
CONCRETE BATCHING PLANT

FULLY AUTOMATIC CAN BE SEEN ALONGSIDE  
ARAMASKA CAMP (NORTH JEDDAH).

PLEASE CONTACT:  
MESSRS ZAFAR / SHAH  
TELEPHONE NO. 660-4675, 669-2563, JEDDAH.

ANNUAL SALE  
OF HIGH QUALITY  
SECONDS

WE HAVE A STOCK OF HIGH QUALITY TERRAZZO  
TILE SECONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL AT DISCOUNT  
PRICES OF UP TO 40%.

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY  
CONTACT OUR SALES DEPARTMENT FOR FURTHER  
DETAILS.

Artec Manufacturing Division  
P.O.Box: 2987  
Riyadh  
Saudi Arabia.  
Tel. (01) 465-0593  
Telex: 201372 Artec SJ.

## Wanted Immediately

A Saudi Contracting Company, operating in the  
Eastern Province has a vacancy for

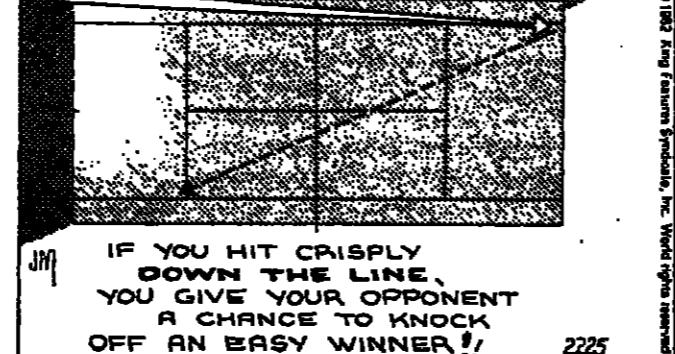
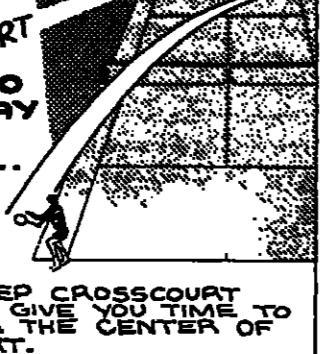
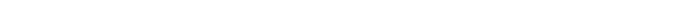
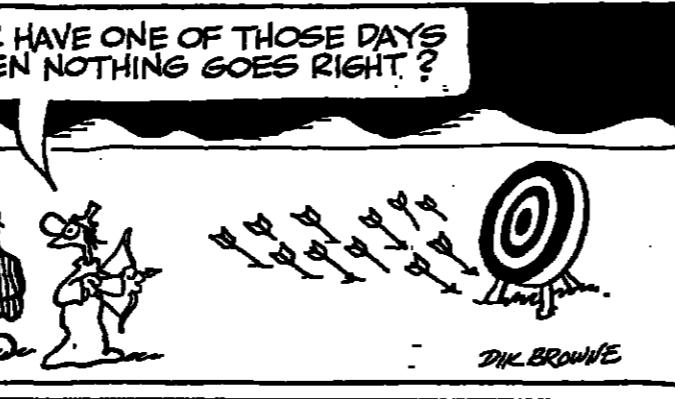
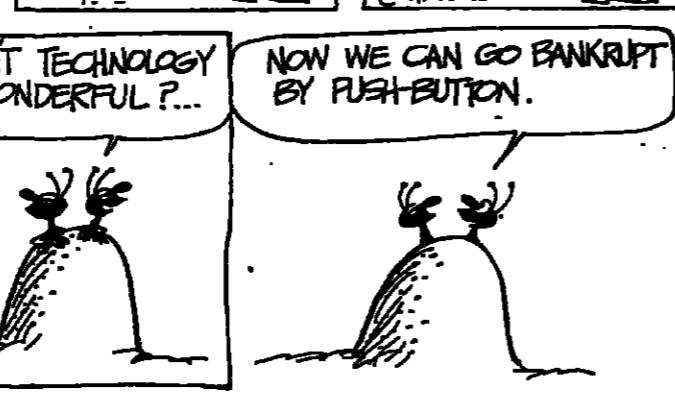
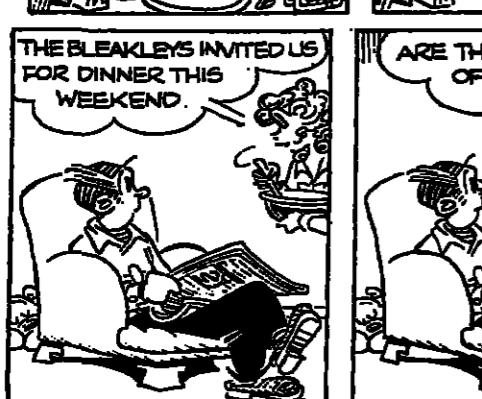
## Project Engineer

Requirements:

- \* Arabic speaking
- \* 10 years minimum experience in construction engineering
- \* Transferable Iqama
- \* Valid Saudi driving licence

Preference will be given to Saudi Nationals.  
Salary will be determined after interview.

Contact:  
Al Khobar: Tel. 03-8942390  
Jeddah: Tel. 02-6671241



## Your Individual Horoscope



Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1982

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Private career discussions are indicated. Don't keep problems bottled up inside. Instead, discuss them with trusted confidants.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

A close tie may not want to join you at a social event. Still, you'll meet with interesting conversation and stimulating friends.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

Let logic prevail over temperament in talks with others. You'll have luck in raising capital. Some career success is likely.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

You may be concerned over a child's performance in school. Talk with teachers and other advisers. Partners are in accord.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

A co-worker is your best bet for a loan. You should be especially efficient on the job. A partner may be touchy after dark.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

You're inclined to worry too much about a relationship. Rise above self-doubt and enjoy a heart-to-heart talk with a loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

A family member has a helpful business suggestion. Have more confidence in your ability to cope with financial difficulties.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Keep financial dealings confidential for now. Don't ignore the advice of a friend who has your best interests at heart.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Though it's a poor time to seek credit, it's a good time for socializing with friends. Participate in club functions.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

It's a good time for financial negotiations. Shop for household necessities. Don't snap at a loved one this evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

You'll have luck with creative enterprises. Pay no heed to a jealous friend. Watch impulsive decisions after dark.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Keep financial dealings confidential for now. Don't ignore the advice of a friend who has your best interests at heart.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Though it's a poor time to seek credit, it's a good time for socializing with friends. Participate in club functions.

## DENNIS the MENACE



## arab news Calendar

| Saudi Arabia                           | Bahrain Channel 4                        | Dubai Channel 33                     |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1:00 Open, Ora                         | 9:15 Cosmetic Cowboys/On the Run         | 8:10 Stations Program                |
| — Family Program                       | 9:57 Safety/Safety Belts Use             | 9:00 Arabic Program                  |
| — Children's (Dubbed)                  | Save Lives                               | 10:00 World News                     |
| — Cartoons                             | 10:00 News                               | 10:30 Songs & Program Preview        |
| — Arabic Series                        | 10:45 Open                               | 10:45 Special Club                   |
| — Arabic School                        | 11:00 Children's Talk                    | 1:00 Children                        |
| — Modern Mathematics                   | 4:45 Program Preview                     | 5:00 Holy Quran                      |
| 6:00 Quran School                      | 4:50 Cartoons                            | 5:10 Potions Pow                     |
| — Traffic Program                      | 5:00 Children's Series                   | 5:30 Kid Power                       |
| 7:00 Arabic Series                     | 6:00 Family                              | 6:00 Pop in Germany                  |
| 7:15 People and Places                 | 6:30 Arabic Series                       | 6:45 Bedtime Story                   |
| — Local Program                        | 7:00 Arabic News                         | 7:00 Squirts                         |
| — Development Horizons                 | 8:31 Sports Magazine                     | 7:30 Two's Company/To the Honor Born |
| — Development Horizons                 | 9:30 Tomorrow's Program                  | 8:00 The King's Man                  |
| — Program Preview                      | 10:35 Syria/Middle Series                | 8:10 Sheriff Lobo/                   |
| — Songs                                | 11:00 Open                               | Most Wanted                          |
| — Daily Arabic Series                  | 11:30 Cartoons                           | 9:00 Islamic Horizons                |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 12:00 The Children of the Fire Mountains | 9:30 World News                      |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 12:30 News                               | 10:15 Fantasy Island                 |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 12:45 Different Zones                    | 11:00 Simon & Simon                  |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 1:00 Sheriff Lobo                        | 12:00 Countdown                      |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 1:30 Musical Show                        | Qatar                                |
| — Arabic Stories                       | 2:35 Low Grant, followed by News Summary | 7:00 Quran                           |
| 5:36 The Virgin/The Money Cage         | 3:00 Radio News                          | 7:05 Cartoons                        |
| 6:45 Mark and Mindy/Jeanne's Mark      | 3:30 Magic Palace                        | 7:45 Magic Palace                    |
| 7:16 Downey/Invisible World            | 4:00 Arabic Cartoons                     | 8:30 Different Strokes               |
| 8:21 Mash/General Flipped at Down      | 6:00 Documentary                         | 9:00 World News                      |
| 8:45 The Wizard/Phantom/Tempted Hearts | 7:00 Science & Life                      | 9:25 Midweek                         |
| 8:45 The Wizard/Phantom/Tempted Hearts | 8:00 Today's News                        | 10:00 Today's FBI                    |
| 8:45 The Wizard/Phantom/Tempted Hearts | 8:30 Local News                          |                                      |

## Radio Programs

| Radio Riyadh          | Francophone Langue    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 14:00 Open, Ora       | 8:00 Open, Ora        |
| 14:05 Summary         | 8:15 Radio News       |
| 14:10 Arabic Program  | 8:30 Special Program  |
| 14:42 The Ora Genc    | 9:00 Special Program  |
| 15:00 News            | 9:30 Special Program  |
| 15:15 From the Press  | 10:00 Special Program |
| 15:20 Pop Group       | 10:30 Special Program |
| 15:30 Arabic Program  | 11:00 Special Program |
| 15:45 Program Summary | 11:30 Special Program |
| 16:00 Close down      | 12:00 Special Program |
| 16:00 Reading         | 12:30 Special Program |
| 16:15 Arabic Program  | 13:00 Special Program |
| 16:30 News            | 13:30 Special Program |
| 16:45 Open, Ora       | 14:00 Special Program |
| 17:00 News            | 14:30 Special Program |
| 17:15 The Ora Genc    | 15:00 Special Program |
| 17:30 News            | 15:30 Special Program |
| 17:45 Daily Chronicle | 16:00 Special Program |
| 18:00 Today's Diary   | 16:30 Special Program |
| 18:15 Your Service    | 17:00 Special Program |
| 18:20 World Theater   | 17:30 Special Program |
| 18:30 John Fox        | 18:00 Special Program |
| 18:45 Today's Diary   | 18:30 Special Program |
| 19:00 News Headlines  | 19:00 Special Program |
| 19:35 Open, Ora       | 19:30 Special Program |
| 20:00 Holy Quran      | 20:00 Special Program |
| 20:15 Open, Ora       | 20:30 Special Program |
| 20:30 News            | 21:00 Special Program |
| 20:45 Open, Ora       | 21:30 Special Program |
| 21:00 News            | 22:00 Special Program |
| 21:15 Open, Ora       | 22:30 Special Program |
| 21:30 News            | 23:00 Special Program |
| 21:45 Daily Chronicle | 23:30 Special Program |
| 22:00 Today's Diary   | 24:00 Special Program |
| 22:15 Your Service    | 24:30 Special Program |
| 22:30 World Theater   | 25:00 Special Program |
| 22:45 John Fox        | 25:30 Special Program |
| 23:00 Open, Ora       | 26:00 Special Program |
| 23:15 News Headlines  | 26:30 Special Program |
| 23:30 Open, Ora       | 27:00 Special Program |
| 23:45 News Headlines  | 27:30 Special Program |
| 24:00 Open, Ora       | 28:00 Special Program |
| 24:15 News Headlines  | 28:30 Special Program |
| 24:30 Open, Ora       | 29:00 Special Program |
| 24:45 News Headlines  | 29:30 Special Program |
| 25:00 Open, Ora       | 30:00 Special Program |
| 25:15 News Headlines  | 30:30 Special Program |
| 25:30 Open, Ora       | 31:00 Special Program |
| 25:45 News Headlines  | 31:30 Special Program |
| 26:00 Open, Ora       | 32:00 Special Program |
| 26:15 News Headlines  | 32:30 Special Program |
| 26:30 Open, Ora       | 33:00 Special Program |
| 26:45 News Headlines  | 33:30 Special Program |
| 27:00 Open, Ora       | 34:00 Special Program |
| 27:15 News Headlines  | 34:30 Special Program |
| 27:30 Open, Ora       | 35:00 Special Program |
| 27:45 News Headlines  | 35:30 Special Program |
| 28:00 Open, Ora       | 36:00 Special Program |
| 28:15 News Headlines  | 36:30 Special Program |
| 28:30 Open, Ora       | 37:00 Special Program |
| 28:45 News Headlines  | 37:30 Special Program |
| 29:00 Open, Ora       | 38:00 Special Program |
| 29:15 News Headlines  | 38:30 Special Program |
| 29:30 Open, Ora       | 39:00 Special Program |
| 29:45 News Headlines  | 39:30 Special Program |
| 30:00 Open, Ora       | 40:00 Special Program |
| 30:15 News Headlines  | 40:30 Special Program |
| 30:30 Open, Ora       | 41:00 Special Program |
| 30:45 News Headlines  | 41:30 Special Program |
| 31:00 Open, Ora       | 42:00 Special Program |
| 31:15 News Headlines  | 42:30 Special Program |
| 31:30 Open, Ora       | 43:00 Special Program |
| 31:45 News Headlines  | 43:30 Special Program |
| 32:00 Open, Ora       |                       |